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### (54) Title: PROAPOPTOTIC PEPTIDES, DEPENDENCE POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS OF USE

### (57) Abstract

The present invention provides substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides. The peptides consist substantially of the sequence of an active dependence domain selected from the group of dependence polypeptides consisting of p75<sup>NTR</sup>, androgen receptor, DCC, huntingtin polypeptide, Machado-Joseph disease gene product, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 polypeptide. Substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides include SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5), SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:37) and tat-GG-Q14 (SEQ ID NO:36). The invention also provides a method of increasing cell survival. The method consists of inhibiting the function of an active proapoptotic dependence domain. A method of increasing cell survival consisting of preventing or reducing the rate of formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain is also provided. The invention further provides a method of identifying compounds which prevent or inhibit apoptosis. The method consists essentially of administering a test compound to a cell undergoing dependence domain mediated apoptosis, and determining whether the compound increases cell survival. A method of reducing the severity of a proapoptotic dependence domain mediated pathological condition is also provided. The method consists of inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain. Additionally provided is a method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition mediated by unregulated cell growth. The method consists of cytoplasmically administering a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

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# PROAPOPTOTIC PEPTIDES, DEPENDENCE POLYPEPTIDES AND METHODS OF USE

This invention was made with government support under grant number CA69381 awarded by the National

Institutes of Health. The United States Government has certain rights in this invention.

# BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to negative signal transduction and cell death signaling and, more

10 specifically to the particular amino acid sequences and structures which directly mediate cell death through negative signaling.

Apoptosis is a normal physiological process of cell death that plays a critical role in the regulation 15 of tissue homeostasis by ensuring that the rate of new cell accumulation produced by cell division is offset by a commensurate rate of cell loss due to death. now become clear that disturbances in apoptosis, also referred to as physiological cell death or programmed 20 cell death, that prevent or delay normal cell turnover can be just as important to the pathogenesis of diseases . as are known abnormalities in the regulation of proliferation and the cell cycle. Like cell division, which is controlled through complex interactions between 25 cell cycle regulatory proteins, apoptosis is similarly regulated under normal circumstances by the interaction of gene products that either induce or inhibit cell death.

The stimuli which regulate the function of these apoptotic gene products include both extracellular and intracellular signals. Either the presence or the removal of a particular stimulus can be sufficient to evoke a positive or negative apoptotic signal. example, physiological stimuli that prevent or inhibit apoptosis include, for example, growth factors, extracellular matrix, CD40 ligand, viral gene products, zinc, estrogen and androgens. In contrast, stimuli which 10 promote apoptosis include growth factors such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF), Fas, and transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ), growth factor withdrawal, loss of extracellular matrix attachment, intracellular calcium and glucocorticoids, for example. Other stimuli, including those of environmental and pathogenetic 15 origins, also exist which can either induce or inhibit programmed cell death. Although apoptosis is mediated by diverse signals and complex interactions of cellular gene products, the results of these interactions is thought to 20 feed into a cell death pathway that is evolutionarily conserved between humans, other mammals and invertebrates.

Several gene products which modulate the apoptotic process have now been identified. These gene products include cell survival polypeptides such as Bc1-2, cell death polypeptides such as Bax, and cysteine aspartate proteases (caspases). The interaction and regulation of these gene products with cell surface or cytoplasmic receptors which transduce cell survival or death signals from outside the cell is as yet fairly uncharacterized. Additionally, it is unclear as to how many other genes exist which participate in apoptosis or what role they may play in the programmed cell death pathway. Finally, it also is unclear what the

physiological control mechanisms are which regulate programmed cell death or how the cell death pathways interact with other physiological processes within the organism.

Thus, there exists a need for the elucidation of cell death pathways and the identification of novel molecular components which mediate apoptosis. Such molecular components can be used for the treatment or diagnosis of cell death mediated diseases. The present invention satisfies this need and provides related advantages as well.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides. The peptides

15 consist substantially of the sequence of an active dependence domain selected from the group of dependence polypeptides consisting of p75NTR, androgen receptor, DCC, huntingtin polypeptide, Machado-Joseph disease gene product, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 polypeptide.

- Substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides include SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5), SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:37) and tat-GG-Q14 (SEQ
- 25 ID NO:36). The invention also provide a method of increasing cell survival. The method consists of inhibiting the function of an active proapoptotic dependence domain. A method of increasing cell survival consisting of preventing or reducing the rate of
- formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain is also provided. The invention further provides a method of identifying compounds which prevent or inhibit

apoptosis. The method consists essentially of administering a test compound to a cell undergoing dependence domain mediated apoptosis, and determining whether the compound increases cell survival. A method of reducing the severity of a proapoptotic dependence domain mediated pathological condition is also provided. The method consists of inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain. Additionally provided is a method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition mediated by unregulated cell growth. The method consists of cytoplasmically administering a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the ability of  $p75^{NTR}$ ,  $p75^{NTR}$  15 variants and  $p75^{NTR}/TNFR$  I chimeras to stimulate apoptosis.

Figure 2 shows the ability of a proapoptotic dependence peptide and related peptides to stimulate apoptosis.

Figure 3 shows that the stimulation of 20 apoptosis by proapoptotic dependence peptides is accompanied by mitochondrial swelling (A), cytochrome c release (B), and caspase-3 cleavage (C).

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to proapoptotic

25 peptides, which are capable of inducing cell death, and methods of using proapoptotic peptides. The proapoptotic peptides, also termed proapoptotic dependence peptides, are generally derived from negative signaling

polypeptides or other molecules participating in cell death. Negative signaling polypeptides induce cell death when these polypeptides fail to interact with their respective ligands or are otherwise activated by some form of structural alteration. The proapoptotic dependence peptides of the invention are advantageous in that they can directly mediate cellular apoptosis. Thus, the peptides are useful for the treatment of various pathological conditions characterized by unregulated cell growth or survival such as cancer, autoimmune and fibrotic disorders. Moreover, proapoptotic dependence peptides derived from negative signaling polypeptides are advantageous in that they can be used for the identification of compounds which inhibit cell death mediated by negative signaling polypeptides.

In one embodiment, the invention is directed to a proapoptotic dependence peptide derived from or modeled after the dependence polypeptide  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  (SEQ ID NO:2). neurotrophin receptor, or  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$ , is a negative signaling 20 polypeptide that mediates apoptosis, neuronal atrophy and decreased neurite outgrowth in the absence of bound neurotrophin. The presence of the neurotrophin receptor  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  therefore creates a state of dependence on neurotrophin for the survival of neuronal cells. It is a region of the cytoplasmic domain of p75<sup>NTR</sup>, the proapoptotic dependence domain, that directly induces apoptosis in the absence of neurotrophin. The region within the cytoplasmic domain which confers this dependent state and exhibits proapoptotic activity is a region of about fourteen amino acid residues having the 30 sequence SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3).

In another embodiment, the invention is directed to proapoptotic dependence peptides derived from

or modeled after other dependence polypeptides such as the androgen receptor (SEQ ID NO:11), the Machado-Joseph disease polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:13), the huntingtin polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:15), and the SCA1 (SEQ ID NO:17), SCA2 (SEQ ID NO:19), SCA6 (SEQ ID NO:21) and atrophin-1 (DRPLA; SEQ ID NO:23) polypeptides. These dependence polypeptides contain a polyglutamine sequence of variable length that when synthesized as a peptide exhibits proapoptotic activity that directly induces programmed 10 cell death when introduced or expressed intracellularly. The region of the dependence polypeptide that confers this dependent state and exhibits proapoptotic activity is a polyglutamine region of about fourteen amino acids having the sequence QQQQQQQQQQQQQ (SEQ ID NO:7). 15 invention is also directed to proapoptotic dependence peptides in which the polyglutamine sequence region is between about 6 to 100 amino acid residues, sometimes about 200 amino acid residues, generally about 14 to 40 amino acids.

20 As used herein, the term "proapoptotic" refers to a peptide that is capable in itself of inducing apoptosis or programmed cell death when expressed or introduced intracellularly. The induction of apoptosis by proapoptotic peptides does not depend upon normal 25 physiological stimuli such as the absence of growth or survival factors, or the presence of cell death stimuli. Although proapoptotic dependence peptides function in the absence of physiological stimuli, these peptides can additionally increase the rate or extent of apoptosis 30 when expressed or introduced into a cell which has been induced to undergo apoptosis by such physiological stimuli. Proapoptotic dependence peptides can also induce apoptosis at different rates, and at different points of the cell cycle, depending on the nature of the

peptide and the cells in which the dependence peptide is expressed.

As used herein, the term "dependence domain" when used in reference to a dependence polypeptide is intended to mean the portion or domain of a dependence polypeptide which can be induced to stimulate apoptosis. Dependence domains can exist in a range of apoptotically active states or be in an inactive state in the dependence polypeptide. To stimulate apoptosis, a 10 dependence domain is induced to the apoptotically active state and, once induced, the dependence domain can directly stimulate apoptosis. A dependence domain can be induced to an apoptotically active state by a conformational change of a dependence polypeptide or a 15 structural change mediated by altered or induced processing of the dependence polypeptide. A dependence domain therefore requires the induction of a conformational or structural change within the larger dependence polypeptide to enable its interaction with a component of the cellular apoptotic machinery to 20 stimulate apoptosis.

Conformational or structural changes can occur, for example, by the removal of a growth or survival factor from a dependence polypeptide which functions as a receptor for the growth or survival factor. In this situation removal of the growth factor ligand activates the dependence domain. Alternatively, addition of a ligand to a dependence polypeptide can induce a conformational or structural change which activates the dependence domain. Likewise, a dependence polypeptide other than a cell surface receptor, for example an intracellular protein, can undergo a conformational or

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structural change induced by binding to a ligand or dissociation from a ligand.

A conformational or structural change also can be induced by processing of the dependence polypeptide.

5 For example, proteolytic cleavage of the dependence polypeptide in vivo can liberate an apoptotically active dependence domain that is accessible to the cellular apoptotic machinery. Alternatively, cleavage of an apoptotically active dependence polypeptide can inactivate the proapoptotic activity of the dependence domain.

A dependence domain also can be activated by association with another molecule, such as an effector molecule that induces a conformational or structural

15 change upon a dependence domain. For example, a ligand other than a receptor agonist can bind to the dependence polypeptide and induce a conformational or structural change that activates the proapoptotic activity of the dependence domain. A conformational or structural change also can be induced by an effector molecule that, for example, phosphorylates the dependence polypeptide.

Specific examples of dependence domains include, for example, regions within the cytoplasmic domain of receptors which negatively signal cell death such as p75NTR (neurotrophin receptor; SEQ ID NO:2), DCC (deleted in colonic carcinoma; SEQ ID NO:25) and CD40 (SEQ ID NO:27). A dependence domain of p75NTR contains, for example, the sequence SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3). Other examples of dependence domains include the polyglutamine regions of the androgen receptor (SEQ ID NO:11), the Machado-Joseph polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:13), the huntingtin polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:15), the atrophin-1

polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:23), and the SCA1 (SEQ ID NO:17), SCA2 (SEQ ID NO:19) and SCA6 (SEQ ID NO:21) polypeptides. Dependence domains are known to exist in other dependence polypeptides, and can be identified by those skilled in the art using the methods described herein. The size of the dependence domain can vary as they are contained within the parent dependence polypeptide. Such size differences are to be included within the meaning of the term so long as the dependence domain retains the ability to be induced to an apoptotically active state.

As used herein, the term "active" or "apoptotically active" when used to describe the state of a dependence domain is intended to mean that the domain exhibits a conformation or structure which can directly 15 induce or stimulate apoptosis. It is the occurrence of a conformational or structural change within a dependence polypeptide which yields an active dependence domain capable of stimulating apoptosis. For example, when used in reference to a dependence polypeptide which is a 20 receptor for a cell survival or growth factor, such as  $p75^{\mbox{\scriptsize NTR}}\mbox{,}$  DCC or the estrogen receptor, the dependence domain of the receptor is active when the factor is removed from the receptor. In the particular example of  $p75^{\mbox{\tiny MTR}},$  removal of a dependence domain from a larger 25 inhibitory context, for example, from an inactive dependence polypeptide, similarly yields an active dependence domain that is capable of directly stimulating apoptosis. Additional examples of active dependence domains are regions of the cytoplasmic domains of 30 unliganded receptors such as  $p75^{NTR}$ , DCC and CD40, an N-terminal apopain cleavage fragment of the huntingtin polypeptide (SEQ ID NOS:28-31), a polyglutamine region containing between about 10 to 25 glutamine residues (Q10; SEQ ID NO:8 and Q25; SEQ ID NO:9, for example) that

is a cleavage product of unliganded androgen receptor, and the polyglutamine regions from the Machado-Joseph, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 polypeptides. Other examples of active dependence domains exist as well and are known or can be identified by those skilled in the art.

As used herein, the term "dependence peptide" when used in reference to a proapoptotic peptide is intended to mean a peptide having substantially the same amino acid sequence, or functional equivalent or fragment 10 thereof, as a dependence domain. A proapoptotic dependence peptide can directly stimulate apoptosis when expressed or introduced into a cell. A proapoptotic dependence peptide is therefore a constitutively active dependence domain, or functional fragment thereof, whose 15 proapoptotic activity is independent of a conformational or structural change. Dependence peptides can be as large or larger than the entire dependence domain or as small as 10 amino acids or less. Where the natural 20 dependence polypeptide is known to be processed by a protease such as a caspase, the dependence peptide can be less than the naturally occurring processed polypeptide. A specific example of a proapoptotic dependence peptide is that derived from a dependence domain of  $p75^{NTR}$  having the sequence SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3). Another example is the polyglutamine peptide Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7) derived from a dependence domain of the androgen receptor, the Machado-Joseph polypeptide, the huntingtin polypeptide and the SCA1, SCA2 and atrophin-1 30 polypeptides. Additional examples include modified forms .of a  $p75^{NTR}$  derived dependence peptide which have the sequences SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5) and SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6).

proapoptotic dependence peptides of the invention are

substantially pure proapoptotic peptides that are derived from or include dependence domains. It is intended that various lengths of polyglutamine-containing proapoptotic dependence peptides derived from or modeled after dependence polypeptides are within the scope of the invention.

As used herein, the term "functional equivalent" is intended to mean a peptide that has proapoptotic activity and is modeled after or derived 10 from a dependence peptide. Peptides modeled after or derived from dependence peptides refers to an amino acid sequence or chemical structure that is deduced or produced from the amino acid or encoding nucleotide sequence of the dependence peptide. Functionally 15 equivalent dependence peptides can be identified as those that stimulate apoptosis when introduced or expressed in cells. Specific examples of such functionally equivalent dependence peptides are described further below in Example III. A functionally equivalent dependence 20 peptide can have a relatively high or low apoptotic activity and can be essentially any sequence modeled after or derived from a dependence peptide so long as it induces apoptosis in one or more cell types.

include those substituted at the level of the primary sequence, for example amino acid substitutions that include natural and nonnatural amino acids, such as penicillamine, and their derivatives or analogs, or those modified at the level of secondary structure, for example changes in cyclization mediated by disulfide bond formation. A functionally equivalent dependence peptide can be artificial, for example it can be engineered or be a chimera, or naturally occurring, for example it can be

obtained from a dependence domain or fragment thereof, or be a peptidomimetic. Furthermore, a functional equivalent can be phosphorylated or otherwise modified by the addition of lipid and carbohydrate chains. Such substitutions and modifications of the proapoptotic dependence peptide are to be included within the meaning of the term so long as the peptide stimulates apoptosis in one or more cell types.

A "contingency peptide" as used herein, is

intended to refer to a particular type of dependence
peptide which corresponds substantially to the sequence
of a natural in vivo proteolytic cleavage product or
otherwise processed peptide or polypeptide that exhibits
proapoptotic activity. Specific examples of contingency

peptides include, for example, an amino-terminal apopain
cleavage fragment of the huntingtin polypeptide
(SEQ ID NOS:28-31) and the amino-terminal cleavage
product of an unliganded androgen receptor (SEQ ID
NO:32). It is noted that alternative cleavages can form
different contingency peptides derived from the same
dependence polypeptide.

As the term proapoptotic dependence peptide is used in reference to the compositions of the invention, the definition of this term is intended to exclude those isolated naturally occurring peptides that are known to possess inherent proapoptotic activity in the native peptide. Specific examples of known isolated naturally occurring proapoptotic peptides are the wasp venom peptide toxin mastoparan and the  $\beta$ -amyloid peptide. The definition however explicitly does not exclude the use of any of such compositions in the methods of the invention.

As used herein, terms which reference specific dependence polypeptides, unless stated to the contrary, are intended to maintain the meaning of these terms as they are commonly referred to in the art. Moreover, the nucleotide and amino acid sequences of each of these polypeptides are similarly intended to be substantially that which is known in the art. For example, the nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequence of the following dependence polypeptides can be found published in, for example, P75NTR (SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2; 10 Johnson et al. Cell 47:545-554 (1986)), DCC (SEQ ID NO:24 and SEQ ID NO:25; Hedrick et al. Genes Dev. 8:1174-1183 (1994)), androgen receptor (SEQ ID NO:10 and SEQ ID NO:11; Chang et al. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA 85:7211-7215 15 (1988)), estrogen receptor (SEQ ID NO:34 and SEQ ID NO:35; Greene et al. <u>Science</u> 231:1150-1154 (1986)), huntingtin (SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID NO:15; Trottier et al. <u>Nat. Genet.</u> 10:104-110 (1995)); Ambrose et al. <u>Somat.</u> Cell. Mol. Genet. 20:27-38 (1994)), CD40 (SEQ ID NO:26 and SEQ ID NO:27; Stamenkovic et al. EMBO J. 8:1403-1410 20 (1989)), SCA1 (SEQ ID NO:16 and SEQ ID NO:17; Banfi et al. Nat. Genet. 7:513-519 (1994)), SCA2 (SEQ ID NO:18 and SEQ ID NO:19; Sanpei et al. Nat. Genet. 14:277-291 (1996)), SCA6 (SEQ ID NO:20 and SEQ ID NO:21; Zhuchenko et al. Nat. Genet. 15:62-69 (1997)), atrophin-1 (SEQ ID 25 NO:22 and SEQ ID NO:23; Onodera et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 57:1050-1060 (1995)) and Machado-Joseph disease (SEQ ID NO:12 and SEQ ID NO:13; Kawaguchi et al. Nat. Genet. 8:221-228 (1994)). The sequences of the dependence 30 polypeptides listed above are of human origin, however, it is noted that the sequences of the dependence polypeptides from other species are known and are intended to be included within the meaning of the term as used herein. Likewise, other dependence polypeptides are known or can be identified by those skilled in the art 35

and are intended to be included within the meaning of the term as used herein.

As used herein, the term "peptide" when used in reference to the proapoptotic molecules of the invention 5 is intended to mean any string of two or more amino acids covalently joined through a peptide bond. proapoptotic peptides of the invention are generally less than about 250 residues, preferably the proapoptotic peptides are less than about 100 amino acids, and more 10 preferably the proapoptotic peptides are between about 5 and 50 amino acids in length. Specific dependence peptides exemplified herein have sizes of 14 amino acid residues. The peptides can be obtained by biochemical, recombinant or synthetic means known to those skilled in 15 the art. The term similarly includes natural and nonnatural amino acids as well as functionally alternative forms such as derivatives, analogs and mimetics thereof so long as the peptide or alternate form maintains its activity to directly stimulate apoptosis. 20 The synthesis, testing and function of such amino acid derivatives, analogs and mimetics is well known to those skilled in the art.

As used herein, the term "heterologous functional domain" is intended to mean a non-proapoptotic domain that imparts a second function onto the proapoptotic peptides of the invention. For example, a heterologous functional domain can impart targeting capabilities or facilitate cell entry, enhance apoptosis, or modulate the proapoptotic activity of the dependence peptide. Heterologous functional domains can consist of peptide and polypeptide domains as well as other domains consisting of small organic and inorganic molecules, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids and combinations

thereof. Heterologous functional domains also can include chemical moieties such as a drug. Specific examples of heterologous functional domains include ligands to cell surface proteins or domains that 5 otherwise facilitate cell entry which therefore function to target the proapoptotic peptides to specific cells and tissues. The HIV tat protein is such a heterologous functional domain which facilitates cellular entry. Heterologous functional domains also include, for 10 example, cytotoxic and cytostatic chemical moieties that enhance apoptosis, or those that regulate activity, for example, modular derepressible motifs such as the glucocorticoid receptor hormone binding domain. Additional examples of heterologous functional domains 15 are known to those skilled in the art and are intended to be included within the meaning of the term so long as they impart a second function onto the proapoptotic peptides of the invention.

As used herein, the term "ligand" is intended to mean a molecule or molecules that selectively interacts with another molecule. A ligand can consist of virtually any chemical structure and have any biological function so long as its interaction with another molecule is selective. Examples include, but are not limited to, a hormone receptor interacting with its hormone ligand, an enzyme interacting with a substrate, any protein-protein interaction such as an antibody interacting with an antigen, or a protein-lipid or protein-DNA interaction.

The invention provides a substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptide. The peptide consists essentially of the sequence of an active dependence domain selected from the group of dependence polypeptides

consisting of p75NTR, androgen receptor, huntingtin polypeptide, Machado-Joseph polypeptide, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 (DRPLA) polypeptide. Also provided are substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides

5 consisting substantially of the amino acid sequence SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:5) and SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6), or functional equivalents thereof. A proapoptotic dependence peptide comprising a

10 polyglutamine region or functional equivalent thereof is also provided.

The cell surface neurotrophin receptor p75<sup>NTR</sup>
(SEQ ID NO:2) is a negative cell signaling polypeptide
that can be induced to stimulate apoptosis. For example,
in the presence of bound neurotrophin or other ligand
agonist, p75<sup>NTR</sup> is apoptotically inactive whereas in the
absence of neurotrophin, unliganded p75<sup>NTR</sup> stimulates
cellular apoptosis. Apoptosis is therefore mediated by a
conformational or structural modulation of P75<sup>NTR</sup> induced
by ligand release. The conformational or structural
modulation of p75<sup>NTR</sup> can be inhibited by dimerization or
multimerization with a different protein indicating that
a monomeric form of p75<sup>NTR</sup> is the active form which can
stimulate apoptosis.

25 A region of the cytoplasmic domain of p75<sup>NTR</sup> that can mediate proapoptotic activity is included in an about fourteen amino acid region having substantially the sequence SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3). When expressed or introduced into a cell, a peptide consisting essentially of the sequence SATLDALLAALRRI or functional equivalent thereof directly stimulates apoptosis. Thus, a region of p75<sup>NTR</sup> which contains this sequence is a dependence domain and a peptide containing the sequence SATLDALLAALRRI is a

proapoptotic dependence peptide. This proapoptotic sequence is conserved across species and the identical sequence is found to be expressed in the human and rat p75  $^{\mathtt{NTR}}$  cytoplasmic domains. The proapoptotic peptide SATLDALLAALRRI further exhibits an  $\alpha\text{-helical}$  secondary structure.

NO:25) also is a negative cell signaling polypeptide that can be induced to stimulate apoptosis. For example, in the presence of netrin or other ligand agonist, DCC is apoptotically inactive. The removal of netrin induces a conformational or structural change of the DCC receptor which results in a concomitant stimulation of apoptosis. A region of the amino-terminus of DCC (SEQ ID NO:33), which in intact cells is intracellular, can mediate proapoptotic activity of this dependence polypeptide.

The intracellular androgen receptor, or
AR (SEQ ID NO:11), is another dependence polypeptide that
can stimulate apoptosis. Apoptosis can be stimulated by
the AR in response to a cell death signal. The apoptotic
signal results in the induction of a structural or
conformational change in the androgen receptor which
stimulates the cell death pathway. One structural or
conformational change that occurs in the AR is a
proteolytic cleavage which liberates a contingency
peptide of about 154 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:32). It is
this contingency peptide that is capable of stimulating
apoptosis.

In the above specific example, the contingency peptide released by caspase-3 mediated cleavage contains a dependence domain consisting of a polyglutamine containing sequence. A peptide containing this domain is

capable of directly stimulating apoptosis. The size of the polyglutamine domain ranges from about 11 to 66 amino acids and a peptide of about 14 polyglutamine amino acids when synthesized and introduced into cells (Q14; SEQ ID NO:7) also can induce apoptosis. This Q14 peptide or other polyglutamine-containing peptides modeled after the AR dependence domain exhibits proapoptotic activity and is therefore a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

Similarly, the cytoplasmic huntingtin 10 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:15) is another dependence polypeptide that can be induced to stimulate apoptosis. Apoptosis can be stimulated by the huntingtin polypeptide in response to a cell death signal. As with the AR, the apoptotic signal induces a conformational or structural 15 change in the huntingtin polypeptide which activates the cell death pathway. A particular type of structural or conformational change that occurs is a proteolytic cleavage which liberates a contingency peptide and thereby stimulates apoptosis. Apopain-mediated cleavage 20 is one protease which can release an about 80 kDa contingency peptide which corresponds to an amino terminal peptide fragment of the huntingtin dependence polypeptide. The cleavage can occur at any of a cluster of four DXXD (SEQ ID NO:68) apopain cleavage-recognition 25 motifs that are present in the huntingtin polypeptide. These motifs include DSVD, DEED, DLND and DGTD (SEQ ID NOS:69-72, respectively) and can be found at residues 510-513, 527-530, 549-552 and 586-589, respectively. (Goldberg et al. Nat. Genet. 13:442-449 (1996)).

The 80 kDa contingency peptide derived from the huntingtin polypeptide includes a polyglutamine containing dependence domain. The number of polyglutamine residues within this domain can vary and

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generally ranges from 7 to 28 amino acids in length but can exceed 36 amino acids in length. A peptide modeled after or derived from the polyglutamine-containing dependence domain of the huntingtin polypeptide exhibits 5 substantially the same proapoptotic activity as the active dependence domain. Additionally, a peptide having a polyglutamine sequence of any of the sizes exhibited by the huntingtin polypeptide also exhibits substantially the same proapoptotic activity as the active dependence Therefore, a peptide containing a polyglutamine region of huntingtin is one proapoptotic dependence peptide provided by the invention.

The intracellular Machado-Joseph polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:13) is another dependence polypeptide that can 15 be induced into an active proapoptotic state through a conformational or structural change within a dependence As with the AR and the huntingtin polypeptide, the dependence domain within the polypeptide is a polyglutamine-containing region. This region is the 20 carboxy-terminal region of the Machado-Joseph protein and contains from about 13 to 36 or up to about 68 to 79 glutamine amino acids. Peptides containing this polyglutamine region sequence function as proapoptotic dependence peptides. Moreover, peptides consisting of 25 polyglutamine residues within any of these ranges exhibit proapoptotic activity. Therefore, a peptide modeled after or derived from the dependence domain or the polyglutamine containing region of this domain is another proapoptotic dependence peptide provided by the 30 invention.

Other dependence polypeptides which contain dependence domains that can be induced into an active state also are known to exist. These other polypeptides

include, for example, the polypeptides encoded by the SCA1, SCA2, SCA6, atrophin-1 and CD40 genes. particular, the SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 polypeptides include at least a polyglutamine-containing 5 dependence domain similar to that previously described. A peptide modeled after or derived from the polyglutamine-containing dependence domain from any of these gene products induces apoptosis and is therefore a proapoptotic dependence peptide. A peptide containing a 10 polyglutamine sequence within any of these polypeptides will similarly induce apoptosis and is therefore a proapoptotic dependence peptide. Thus, the invention provides proapoptotic dependence peptides selected from the group of dependence polypeptides SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and 15 atrophin-1.

The invention further provides proapoptotic dependence peptides consisting of a polyglutamine sequence. The polyglutamine sequence can be a variety of lengths so long as the peptide maintains its activity to induce apoptosis. The lengths of such polyglutamine containing dependence peptides can be from about 6 to 100 amino acid residues, sometimes up to about 250 amino acids. Preferably the length is about 10 to 100 amino acids, more preferably about 14 to 40 amino acids.

25 Therefore, the invention provides dependence peptides of less than or equal to 40 amino acid residues.

Specific examples of dependence peptides that are derived from or modeled after dependence peptides are SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5) and SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6). These peptides were identified by generating variants of the p75<sup>NTR</sup> dependence peptide

SATLDALLAALRRI and then testing for those which exhibit apoptotic activity.

Proapoptotic dependence peptides can be derived from or modeled after dependence domains. Dependence

5 domains can exhibit a low- or non-apoptotic activity or alternatively, exhibit a moderate or high activity depending on the amino acid sequence of the domain and its conformational or structural state. In contrast, the activity of proapoptotic dependence peptides is

10 independent of changes in conformation or structure and are therefore in a constitutively active state.

Factors that contribute to conformational and structural changes resulting in a dependence domain having more or less apoptotic activity can include, for example, the degree of ligand association. Specifically, 15 in the case of a negative signaling molecule, a high affinity ligand can associate with a dependence polypeptide for a longer period of time than a low affinity ligand. This association can result in a 20 dependence domain that is in an apoptotically active state for a comparatively longer period of time which prolongs the accessibility of the active dependence domain to the apoptotic machinery thereby enhancing apoptosis. In a cell, the apoptotic activity of the 25 dependence domain and therefore the induction of apoptosis also can be affected by the degree of ligand association with a dependence polypeptide that is intracellular.

A dependence polypeptide also can exhibit

30 different apoptotically active conformations and therefore different apoptotic activities by binding to a different ligand. For example, ligands with a similar

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affinity can bind to different sites on a dependence polypeptide and induce a conformational change that is specific for that site. The site of ligand binding on a dependence polypeptide therefore determines a level of 5 apoptotic activity of a dependence domain. Multiple ligand-binding sites of a dependence polypeptide can result in a dependence domain that is capable of having a broad range of apoptotic activity.

Alternatively, a single binding site on a 10 dependence polypeptide can bind to different ligands having different structures. The structure of a ligand also can control a conformation of a dependence polypeptide thereby determining the apoptotic activity of a dependence domain. Thus, the structure of a cell death 15 or survival signal, such as a ligand, received by a dependence polypeptide can modulate its conformational state and therefore the proapoptotic activity of the dependence domain. In contrast, a contingency peptide of defined length produced by a structural change will 20 likely contain a dependence domain that exhibits only a few variations in conformation that affect its apoptotic activity.

Another way in which the activity of a dependence domain can vary or be modulated is through the reversal of the conformational change associated with dependence polypeptide activation. Such a reversal can occur by, for example, the removal of ligand or addition of an antagonist. However, the ability to prevent or reverse the apoptotic activity of the dependence domain 30 and therefore apoptosis after formation of an active dependence domain will be affected by the type of change required for dependence domain activation as described below.

In a cell, the level of apoptotic activity exhibited by a dependence domain is determined by, in part, the amount of a proapoptotic dependence domain that accumulates. The amount of active dependence domain that is needed for the stimulation of apoptosis in cells can be as few as a single proapoptotic dependence domain molecule or significantly more, for example, 10,000 molecules or greater. The amount needed to stimulate apoptosis can be highly variable among cell types and is largely determined by the apoptotic machinery within a particular cell and the interaction or regulation of the proapoptotic dependence domain with that apoptotic machinery.

Dependence polypeptides can be identified by a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art. 15 Briefly, all that is required is to test for the induction of apoptosis following a conformational or structural change in a polypeptide that is mediated by a stimulus. Alternatively, those skilled in the art know or can determine if a particular stimulus induces 20 programmed cell death and such stimuli can then be tested for the induction of a conformational or structural change in the polypeptide. Selection of the particular stimulus and corresponding polypeptide can be made by 25 those skilled in the art based on current knowledge and accepted interpretations of experimental results known in the art. Proapoptotic polypeptides that undergo a structural or conformational change are potential candidates for the dependence polypeptides of the 30 invention. Dependence polypeptides are identified as those polypeptides which yield proapoptotic peptides.

Selection of a polypeptide or stimulus to assess can be made by, for example, choosing molecules which are involved in programmed cell death or play a role in cell proliferation, differentiation, survival or 5 growth. For example, receptors for cell regulatory factors can be tested for a change in conformation or structure of a domain and a concomitant induction of apoptosis in the presence or absence of ligand. Similarly, cytoplasmic or nuclear proteins can also be 10 tested for a change in conformation or structure of a domain with a concomitant induction of apoptosis in the presence or absence of a stimulus. A specific example of such a cytoplasmic protein is where the stimulus is a growth factor. Other potential cellular dependence 15 polypeptides include, for example, steroid hormone receptors, signal transduction molecules such as JAK, JNK and STAT, SH2 and SH3 containing proteins and a variety of transcription factors. Such molecules can all be tested in the presence or absence of a ligand or stimulus to determine the induction of a conformational or 20 structural change which mediates apoptosis. A variety of methods exist for determining conformational or structural changes and the concomitant induction of apoptosis. For example, a selected molecule can be 25 introduced or expressed in a cellular background which enables the determination of the functional properties of the polypeptide, ligand or stimulus. Using cell regulatory factor receptors as a specific example, such polypeptides can be expressed in apoptotically competent 30 cells which normally do not express the receptors or in which the endogenous receptor can be selectively inhibited.

Cells that express or that are made to express, a candidate cell regulatory factor can then be tested for apoptosis in the presence or absence of the particular cell regulatory factor. Induction of apoptosis mediated through a change in conformation or structure of the receptor identifies that polypeptide as a potential candidate for a dependence polypeptide. Synthesis and testing for apoptotic activity of peptide fragments corresponding to different portions of the dependence polypeptide will confirm or refute that the potential candidate is a dependence polypeptide.

Alternatively, dependence polypeptides can be identified by first selecting ligands or polypeptides that are known or predicted to play a role in cell

15 growth, proliferation, differentiation or survival. Such ligands or polypeptides can be tested for their ability to induce a conformational or structural change in a cognate binding partner which can then mediate apoptosis.

The identification of a cognate binding partner 20 can be performed using methods well known to those skilled in the art. Such methods include, for example, affinity and immunoaffinity selection using ligands, antibodies and anti-idiotype antibodies, for example. Chromatography, affinity precipitation such as immunoaffinity precipitation, solid phase blotting 25 procedures and panning methods are applicable for the identification of ligand or polypeptide binding partners. Numerous formats of such methods are known to those skilled in the art and can be used or modified according 30 to the need and the particular type of binding partner to be identified. Additionally, biochemical purification methods and cloning procedures such as expression cloning with the ligand or polypeptide labeled so as to allow

detection of binding interactions. Alternatively, the binding partner can be determined by selection of cells from an expression library for survival or death in the presence or absence of the ligand or polypeptide.

Dependence polypeptides also can be identified by hybridization techniques using nucleic acid probes that encode a polyglutamine containing sequence or other sequences such as SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5) or SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6) to screen a nucleic acid library. Probes derived from or modeled after nucleotide or amino acid sequences from other dependence domains or proapoptotic peptides can similarly be used to screen libraries for the identification of dependence polypeptides. Additionally, such nucleotide sequences can be used to search for similar or related sequences in EST and other databases.

Dependence polypeptides also can be identified by having regions of amino acid sequence homology to 20 known dependence domains. For example, polypeptides having a polyglutamine region equal to or greater than an about 6 amino acid residue sequence can be selected and tested for dependence polypeptide function. Similarly, polypeptides identified as having a region of homology to 25 the SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3) dependence domain or modified forms of a dependence domain, SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5) or SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6) can be dependence polypeptides. These and other methods are well known to 30 those skilled in the art and can be used to identify dependence polypeptides.

Conformational or structural changes can also be determined by a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, if there is a structural change such as the cleavage of a domain fragment from the intact polypeptide, such a cleavage can be assessed by assaying for the change in size of the intact polypeptide. Alternatively, such a cleavage can be assessed by assaying for the appearance of the cleaved fragment. Immunoaffinity and electrophoretic methods known to those skilled in the art are amenable for such determinations. Other well known methods also exist and can similarly be used to assess a change in structure of a candidate dependence polypeptide.

Conformational changes can similarly be 15 determined using a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, changes in conformation can be assessed by, for example, determining the binding of conformation-specific antibodies or other binding probes, construction and testing of methods known or 20 predicted to influence conformational changes or stability of a polypeptide or by biophysical methods known in the art. Such biophysical methods include, for example, nuclear magnetic resonance, (NMR) and x-ray crystallography. In addition, the importance of a 25 conformational change can be determined by altering its conformational state, for example, by examining the effect that multimerization with one or more additional proteins has on its apoptotic activity, as compared to the monomeric state.

Testing of the dependence domain in a candidate dependence polypeptide can be performed by, for example, recombinantly modifying the suspected dependence domain in the candidate polypeptide and testing whether the

modified polypeptide maintains its ability to undergo a conformational or structural change with concomitant stimulation of apoptosis. Loss of dependence domain mediated apoptosis localizes the dependence domain to the modified sequences. Such modifications can be made by, for example, deletions, insertions or mutation of selected regions of sequences within the candidate polypeptide.

Alternatively, testing of the dependence domain 10 in a candidate dependence polypeptide can be performed by, for example, synthesizing the domain and determining if it directly induces apoptosis. Such peptides can be made by a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, peptides can be obtained from 15 commercial vendors or be synthesized on an automated apparatus. Such chemical synthesis enables the introduction of nonnatural and derivatized amino acids as well as structural modifications thereof. Recombinant expression of a dependence domain encoding nucleic acid 20 also can be used to produce large quantities of protein. Mammalian, yeast, bacterial and insect cell systems are examples of expression systems well known in the art which can be used to recombinantly produce proapoptotic dependence domain peptides. Such synthesized or 25 recombinantly produced dependence domain peptides can then be introduced into cells to determine their ability to directly induce apoptosis.

Alternatively, a nucleic acid which encodes the dependence domain portion of the candidate dependence

30 polypeptide can be expressed in cells to determine if it directly induces apoptosis. Various expression systems are well known to those skilled in the art and can be used for constitutive or conditional expression of the

encoded dependence domain polypeptide. Such methods and modes of expression are described in, for example, Sambrook et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed, Vols 1 to 3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York (1989).

Dependence domain peptides that directly induce apoptosis can be further analyzed to determine which portions, or the portion of the domain which is sufficient to induce cell death. All of such peptides 10 can be considered to be proapoptotic dependence peptides. The analysis can be performed by, for example, producing successively smaller fragments of the domain to identify those regions, or an individual sequence which still exhibits apoptotic activity. Additionally, site-directed mutagenesis can be used to further define the portion of 15 the domain or the amino acids that are required for the proapoptotic activity of the dependence peptides. addition, randomly generated mutations of a nucleic acid encoding a proapoptotic dependence peptide combined with 20 cell transfections and sequencing analysis of the peptides that have proapoptotic activity can collectively be used to formulate a consensus motif of a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

The apoptotic activity of the dependence

25 domains can be determined by a variety of methods known in the art. Such methods include, for example, induction of mitochondrial swelling, cytochrome c release and caspase-3 cleavage (Ellerby et al. J. Neurosci.

17:6165-6178 (1997)). Other methods known in the art exist and can similarly be used for determining the apoptotic activity of dependence polypeptides, domains or peptides.

The proapoptotic dependence peptides can be introduced into cells by methods well known to those skilled in the art. As described previously, a nucleic acid encoding a dependence peptide can be contained 5 within a suitable expression vector, for example, a retroviral vector, and introduced into cells. The viral vector can have a natural or engineered cell tropism which can be used to facilitate cell entry or provide targeting. The use of such a tropic vector can enhance 10 the transfection efficiency of cells. Proapoptotic dependence peptides themselves also can be introduced into cells by nonspecific endocytosis, or through the use of heterologous targeting domain. For example, in a particular embodiment described below, an HIV tat 15 protein, when linked to a dependence peptide, facilitates cellular entry. Lipid carriers also can be used to introduce the nucleic acids encoding proapoptotic dependence peptides, or the peptide itself, directly into cells. Other methods of expressing or introducing 20 proapoptotic dependence peptides into cells are known and can be used by those skilled in the art.

The invention provides a proapoptotic dependence peptide that contains a heterologous functional domain. The invention also provides a

25 heterologous functional domain consisting of a targeting domain or a domain which facilitates cellular entry. The invention additionally provides a heterologous functional domain consisting of a tat peptide. The invention also provides substantially pure proapoptotic dependence

30 peptides having a sequence consisting of SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:37), Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7) and tat-GG-Q14 (SEQ ID NO:36). Also provided are substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptides having a sequence consisting of

SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:38), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:39), SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6) and tat-GG-SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:40) or functional equivalents thereof.

The proapoptotic dependence peptides can be combined with one or more heterologous functional domains to impart distinct or complimentary functions onto the proapoptotic peptides of the invention. The distinct or complimentary function of the heterologous functional domain can provide targeting functions and additional apoptotic activity onto the proapoptotic peptides of the invention. Additionally, a heterologous functional domain can also function as a regulator of the apoptotic activity of the peptide, for example.

A heterologous functional domain can consist of a domain that facilitates entry of a proapoptotic dependence peptide. One example of such a heterologous functional domain that facilitates entry into a cell is 20 the HIV tat protein. This protein or functional equivalents thereof, when coupled to a proapoptotic dependence peptide increases the apoptotic activity of the peptide 30-fold compared to the peptide alone. Additional heterologous domains that provide a cell 25 targeting function or facilitate cellular entry also are known to those skilled in the art. Such domains include, for example, ligands to extracellular proteins or receptors, ligands to other cell surface receptors, antibodies, a natural or engineered viral protein with a 30 desired cell tropism, toxin subunits which facilitate toxin entry and functional fragments thereof.

A heterologous functional domain also can augment the cell death activity of the proapoptotic dependence peptide by linking one or more additional cell death or inhibitory activities onto the proapoptotic dependence peptide. Such cell death or inhibitory activities include, for example, domains which exhibit apoptotic, cytotoxic or cytostatic activity. Domains which exhibit apoptotic activity include, for example, ligands or agonists to receptors which induce programmed 10 cell death. Fas ligands or anti-Fas antibodies are two specific examples of such apoptotic domains. A domain which activates caspase protease activity is another example of a heterologous functional domain which exhibits apoptotic activity. Domains which exhibit 15 cytotoxic or cytostatic activity include, for example, toxins and chemotherapeutic agents such as doxorubicin, methotrexate, vincristine and cyclophosphamide can be conjugated to a dependence peptide. Other agents exist as well and are known to those skilled in the art and 20 can be linked to proapoptotic peptides to augment their cell death function.

Additionally, agents which enhance apoptosis through cell cycle regulation can be used as a heterologous functional domain. For example, genes that 25 are required for cell proliferation or cell cycle progression can be inhibited by a heterologous domain that is an antisense nucleic acid of that gene. Cell cycle progression also can be inhibited by a negative regulator of the cell cycle, for example, a suppressor gene such as Rb or p53 or active fragment thereof. Such an inhibitor of cell cycle progression can enhance apoptosis in cells.

Alternatively, in other cell types, the apoptotic machinery can be, for example, more prevalent or more receptive to initiation by an active dependence domain in actively growing cells than cells in stationary phase. In these cells, stimulation of apoptosis by the dependence peptide can be enhanced by a heterologous domain that stimulates proliferation.

A heterologous functional domain also can be a regulatable moiety that modulates the activity of a proapoptotic dependence peptide. When linked to a proapoptotic dependence peptide, a modular domain can impart ligand dependent activation or repression of its proapoptotic activity. For example, many different ligand-dependent transcription factors having inducible ligand-binding domains are known in the art.

A heterologous functional domain also can provide a variety of other useful functions known to those skilled in the art. For example, it can be a lipid-based agent to facilitate cell entry, or an agent that increases or decreases the stability of the proapoptotic dependence peptide either intra- or extra-cellularly. A heterologous functional domain also can provide an imaging and/or visualization function which is mediated by an isotopic, colorimetric or fluorometric agent. Such an imaging function is useful for screening an expression library for interacting proteins, or for detecting or localizing apoptosis in vivo.

A proapoptotic dependence peptide of the
invention also can contain more than one heterologous
functional domain. For example, a molecule containing a
proapoptotic dependence domain attached to two or more

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identical domains or moieties or attached to two or more different domains or moieties. An example of such a molecule containing two or more different domains is a dependence peptide attached to a cell targeting domain 5 and a chemotherapeutic moiety. The exact chemical nature and structural organization of such a heterologous domain/dependence peptide construct will be known by those skilled in the art and can be determined based on the particular application.

10 A heterologous functional domain can consist of a variety of different types of moieties ranging from small molecules to large macromolecules. Such moieties can be, for example, nucleic acid, polypeptide or peptide, carbohydrate, lipid, or small molecule compounds. Both natural and non-naturally occurring 15 compounds and derivatives are similarly included.

The invention further provides a method of increasing cell survival. The method consists of 20 inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain.

Dependence domain mediated pathological conditions which are characterized by abnormal or enhanced cellular apoptosis can be treated by inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain. Inhibition can be achieved by, for example, inhibiting the apoptotic stimulus which induces the change. Alternatively, inhibiting the structural or conformational change associated with the formation of an active dependence domain or inhibiting the activity of the active 30 dependence domain or contingency peptide can inhibit the function of an active dependence domain. Depending on the apoptotic stimulus, a variety of different methods known in the art can be used to inhibit the stimulus and,

therefore, the induction of an active dependence domain. For example, if the apoptotic stimulus is removal of a cell growth or survival factor, addition of such a factor can be used to inhibit apoptosis. Alternatively, if the apoptotic stimulus is production of a cell death signal, removal of the signal can be used to inhibit apoptosis.

Methods of inhibiting a conformational or structural change in dependence polypeptides are similarly well known in the art and will depend on the type of change sought to be inhibited. Such methods include direct inhibition of active dependence domain formation by, for example, binding a ligand or other specifically reactive molecule to the dependence domain so as to prevent activation or revert it to an inactive conformation. Multimerization of p75<sup>NTR</sup> inhibits the change in conformation associated with apoptotic activation and can therefore similarly be employed as a direct method of inhibition. An indirect method for inhibition can be, for example, binding a ligand or specifically reactive molecule to an adjacent domain which allosterically inhibits the change in conformation.

For the inhibition of a structural change such as a cleavage event which produces a contingency peptide, agents which bind to or near the cleavage site that mask its recognition motif can be used to prevent cleavage and formation of the apoptotic fragment. Alternatively, inhibitors of the protease which cleaves the dependence polypeptide can also be used to inhibit the structural change.

Finally, pathological conditions mediated by dependence polypeptides activated by a conformational or structural change induced by proteolytic cleavage can be

treated by inhibiting an association between a contingency peptide and the cellular apoptotic machinery. Such methods are described in greater detail below and, as with those described above, are similarly well known to those skilled in the art.

The invention further provides a method of increasing cell survival by inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain by selectively binding a ligand to a dependence polypeptide containing the active dependence domain.

The activity of a dependence domain in dependence polypeptides can be inhibited by selectively binding a ligand to the dependence polypeptide so as to prevent negative signaling and apoptosis. Ligand binding 15 can inhibit dependence domain function either indirectly or directly. For example, a ligand can bind to the dependence polypeptide and revert the dependence domain to an apoptotically inactive conformation. Alternatively, a ligand can bind, for example, to an 20 active dependence domain and directly inhibit its interaction with a component of the apoptotic machinery. Similarly, in the case of a dependence polypeptide activated by a structural change, direct inhibition by ligand binding at or near the active dependence domain 25 can prevent its interaction with a component of the cellular apoptotic machinery.

For dependence polypeptides that are activated to their proapoptotic state by ligand binding, antagonists also can be used to inhibit the function of a dependence domain. An antagonist can be in excess of a ligand or exhibit a higher affinity than the ligand in order to displace it from a dependence polypeptide and

inhibit a conformational or structural change associated with dependence domain activation.

Ligands that directly or indirectly inhibit the function of an active dependence domain can be identified and used by those skilled in the art. Such ligands can essentially be any compound or macromolecule.

Combinatorial libraries of such molecules can be used to identify suitable ligands having a desired property.

Once identified, those skilled in the art can determine by titration, for example, the amount to be used to inhibit the function of an active dependence domain to increase cell survival. It should be recognized that ligands, such as agonists, antagonists or those that directly inhibit interaction with the apoptotic machinery can have a high or low binding affinity. Those skilled in the art can select a ligand based on the characteristics desired and the particular application.

The invention further provides a method of inhibiting the function of a dependence domain by
20 inhibiting the association of an active dependence domain with an interacting molecule.

Inhibitors of an association between an active dependence domain and the apoptotic machinery can include, for example, molecules that selectively bind to 25 an active dependence domain as well as those that otherwise bind and inhibit the association. Such molecules that otherwise inhibit an association can do so by, for example, steric hinderence when bound adjacent to an active dependence domain. For example, a peptide 30 domain or mimetic of an interacting component of the apoptotic machinery, can bind to a dependence domain and inhibit its association with the component of the

apoptotic machinery to enhance cell survival. Such a mimetic can be derived from or modeled after an interacting component of the apoptotic machinery.

Alternatively, an inhibitor of an association

5 can selectively bind to a component of the apoptotic
machinery, for example, a peptide domain or mimetic of an
active dependence domain. Such a dependence domain
mimetic would mimic binding to a component of the
apoptotic machinery, but would not mimic induction of
10 apoptosis. The binding of such a non-apoptotic
dependence domain mimetic to a component of the apoptotic
machinery can prevent an association between an active
dependence domain and a component of apoptotic machinery.

It is noted that inhibition of an association

between an active dependence domain and a component of
the apoptotic machinery does not require that the binding
molecules described above be a peptide domain or mimetic.
Rather, any molecule that can bind selectively to an
active or inactive dependence domain or a component of
the apoptotic machinery can inhibit the association of an
active dependence domain with an interacting molecule. A
method of identifying selectively-binding molecules that
inhibit an association is further described below.

In a similar fashion, a repressor molecule also can directly or indirectly inhibit an association between an active dependence domain and a component of the apoptotic machinery. For example, the ligand-bound neurotrophin receptor p75<sup>NTR</sup> is apoptotically inactive and forms a homodimer that represses the activity of a dependence domain. In contrast, in the absence of neurotrophin, p75<sup>NTR</sup> is monomeric and stimulates apoptosis. Thus, a repressor molecule that directly or

indirectly promotes p75<sup>NTR</sup> homodimer or multimer formation can inhibit an association with the apoptotic machinery. Formation of homodimers or multimers also can be induced by, for example, phosphorylation or other

5 post-translational modifications known to those skilled in the art.

The invention provides a method of increasing cell survival by preventing or reducing the rate of formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain.

The invention provides a method of identifying compounds which prevent or inhibit apoptosis. The method consists of administering a test compound to a cell undergoing proapoptotic dependence domain mediated apoptosis and determining whether the compound increases cell survival. Further provided is a method wherein apoptosis is induced by unliganded p75<sup>NTR</sup>.

Identifying compounds useful for treating pathologies mediated by inappropriate or unregulated proapoptotic dependence domain mediated apoptosis, can be performed using cells that express a dependence polypeptide. The cells are administered a test compound under conditions which allow the induction of apoptosis. An increase in cell survival can be determined by assaying for the ability of the cells to remain viable, proliferate or by measuring other apoptotic determinants known in the art. Viability can be measured by, for example, trypan blue exclusion, whereas proliferation can be determined by, for example, tritium incorporation.

In one embodiment, cells that express the  $P75^{NTR}$  30 neurotrophin receptor can be used to identify compounds that prevent or inhibit apoptosis. The cells can be

administered a test compound in the presence and absence of neurotrophin, and cells that survive or proliferate in the absence of neurotrophin can be counted and compared to control cells that were administered neurotrophin. A test compound that increases cell survival in the absence of neurotrophin can be further tested, for example, for the relative efficacy and the concentrations needed to inhibit apoptosis using titration experiments. The test compound also can be administered before, during, or after withdrawal of neurotrophin from the cells to determine the time of optimal efficacy. Such procedures are well known in the art and given the teachings provided herein, can be used to identify and optimize compounds which inhibit proapoptotic dependence domain mediated apoptosis.

Additional cell-based assay systems using other dependence polypeptides and functional equivalents or fragments thereof can similarly identify compounds that increase cell survival by preventing or inhibiting 20 proapoptotic dependence domain mediated apoptosis. For example, cells expressing a proapoptotic dependence peptide under the control of a regulatable promoter, such as an MMTV promoter, can be administered a test compound before, during, or after exposure of the cells to 25 glucocorticoid hormone to determine if the test compound can increase cell survival in the presence of the stimulus which induces active dependence domain formation. Regulatable expression of a dependence peptide in cells is advantageous in that different 30 dependence peptides can be expressed and test compounds administered. Test compounds found to increase cell survival can be tested against a variety of different dependence peptides to determine their range of efficacy. Compounds which display an ability to increase the

survival of cells expressing different dependence polypeptides or proapoptotic dependence peptides can be a broad spectrum inhibitor of apoptosis and be useful in the therapeutic methods of the invention.

5 Compounds that can be tested for their ability to increase cell survival can be small organic molecules, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, proteins or peptides, and mimetics or fragments thereof or combinations thereof. Large scale screening of combinatorial libraries of 10 biologically active substances are known in the art and can be administered as test compounds. The test compounds can be added to the culture media and directly interact with cell surface dependence polypeptides or, if hydrophobic, can directly enter cells. Alternatively, in the event that the dependence polypeptide or functional equivalent is intracellular, a test compound can be conjugated to a targeting moiety, for example, the HIV tat protein, to facilitate cell entry. Incorporation of the test compound into liposomes is another method which 20 can be used to facilitate cell entry. Those skilled in the art can readily determine the appropriate delivery method of a test compound depending on the particular system used.

Apoptosis participates in the maintenance of
tissue homeostasis in a number of physiological processes
such as embryonic development, hematopoietic cell
regulation and normal cell turnover. Recent advances
indicate that dysfunction, or loss of regulated
apoptosis, can lead to a variety of pathological disease
states. For example, the loss of apoptosis in cells can
lead to the pathological accumulation of self-reactive
lymphocytes, virally infected cells, hyperproliferative
cells such as neoplastic or tumor cells and cells that

contribute to fibrotic conditions. Inappropriate activation of apoptosis also can contribute to a variety of pathological disease states including, for example, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

- neurodegenerative diseases and ischemic injury.

  Treatments which are specifically designed to modulate the apoptotic pathways in these and other pathological conditions can alter the progression of many of these diseases.
- The invention provides a method of reducing the severity of a proapoptotic dependence domain mediated pathological condition. The method consists of inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain. Further provided is a method of inhibiting the association of an active proapoptotic dependence domain with an interacting molecule. The invention also provides a method of reducing the severity of a dependence domain mediated pathological condition by inhibiting or reducing the rate of formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain.

Dependence domain mediated pathological conditions that are characterized by cells that exhibit aberrant increases in cell death can be treated by inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain.

25 Dependence domain function can be inhibited by inhibiting the cell death stimulus which induces the conformational or structural change of a dependence polypeptide, as previously described. In addition, ligand agonists, antagonists and other inhibitory binding molecules can inhibit the conformation or structural change of a dependence polypeptide thereby reducing the severity of a dependence domain mediated pathological condition. Such ligands can revert a dependence polypeptide to an

apoptotically inactive state or directly or indirectly inhibit the function of the dependence domain by preventing its interaction with a component of the apoptotic machinery. The inhibition of apoptosis using these agents can reduce the severity of the dependence domain mediated pathology.

Methods that inhibit or reduce dependence domain formation by inhibiting a conformational or structural change to increase cell survival have been described previously. Such methods also can be used to reduce the severity of a dependence domain mediated pathological condition.

The severity of pathologies mediated by negative signaling dependence polypeptides can be reduced 15 by administering a therapeutic ligand, such as an agonist, antagonist, protease inhibitor, or other binding inhibitor, as previously described, to inhibit or reduce the rate of formation of an active dependence domain. individual exhibiting the pathology or an afflicted 20 tissue can be administered such a ligand in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Therapeutic ligands can enter the tissue by passive diffusion, or alternatively, by a delivery vehicle. A lipid-based vessicle is one example of a delivery vehicle that can be used to facilitate entry of a peptide molecule. Additionally, a targeting domain can be associated with the therapeutic ligand or a lipid vessicle carrier which contains the therapeutic ligand. Alternatively, a nucleic acid can encode a peptide or polypeptide therapeutic ligand which can be introduced and expressed into the 30 appropriate cells or tissues by methods known in the art.

Such compositions can be administered by intravenous

injection into the bloodstream or directly injected into the afflicted region.

Dependence polypeptides containing polyglutamine sequence dependence domains have been identified as mediators of pathologies associated with abnormal induction of apoptosis. For example, a direct correlation exists between polyglutamine sequence expansion of a dependence polypeptide and clinical onset In particular, expansion of a huntingtin of a disease. 10 polypeptide polyglutamine sequence beyond 36 amino acids is associated with Huntingtin's disease (Macdonald et al. Cell 72:971-983 (1993)). Similarly, expansion of a polyglutamine sequence in AR from a normal range of about 11 to 33 to about 38 to 66 residues is associated with 15 the manifestation of Spinal and Bulbar muscular atrophy (LaSpada et al. Nature 352:77-79(1991)). Furthermore, expansion of a polyglutamine dependence domain of atrophin-1, Machado-Joseph, SCA1, SCA2 and SCA6 is associated with a manifestation of the respective 20 dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy, Machado-Joseph disease, spinocerebellar ataxia type 1, spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 and spinocerebellar ataxia type 6 pathologies (Koide et al. Nat. Genet. 6:9-13(1994)); Kawaguchi et al. Nat. Genet. 8:221-228 (1994); Orr et al. 25 Nat. Genet. 4:221-226 (1993); Sanpei et al. Nat. Genet. 14:277-284 (1996); Zhuchenko et al. Nat. Genet. 15:62-69 (1997)).

Diseases characterized by abnormal levels of cellular dependence domain mediated apoptosis can be

30 treated by using the previously described methods that inhibit dependence domain activation thereby altering the course of the disease. Such methods include, for example, inhibiting the apoptotic stimulus that induces a

conformational or structural change of a dependence polypeptide. Therapeutic ligands, antagonists and other inhibitory binding molecules can inhibit or prevent an association between an active dependence domain and a 5 component of the apoptotic machinery or inhibit proteolytic cleavage and contingent peptide formation thereby alleviating the pathology. Such therapeutic ligands and binding inhibitors can be administered to a subject at the site of the pathology. Alternatively, a 10 nucleic acid encoding an inhibitory peptide in a suitable expression vector, or an antisense nucleic acid derived from or modeled after a proapoptotic dependence domain can be contained in a lipid-based vessicle or a viral vector and can be administered to a subject to alleviate the pathology. Introduction of such therapeutic ligands, inhibitors and antisense molecules into a sufficient number of diseased cells can inhibit or decrease the rate of dependence-domain mediated apoptosis of these cells which can therefore alter the course of the pathology.

Thus, the invention also provides a method of reducing the severity of a dependence domain-mediated pathological condition of Huntingtin's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Kennedy's disease, Spinocerebellar atrophy, dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy,

Machado-Joseph disease, stroke and head trauma.

The invention provides a method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition mediated by unregulated cell proliferation or cell survival consisting of cytoplasmically administering a

30 proapoptotic dependence peptide. Further provided is a method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition consisting of neoplastic, malignant, autoimmune

or fibrotic conditions by cytoplasmically administering a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

A proapoptotic dependence peptide can be administered into the afflicted region or regions 5 characterized by unregulated cell growth or survival to reduce the severity of the pathological condition. Proapoptotic dependence peptides can include, for example, Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7), SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5) or SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID 10 NO:6), or a functional equivalent or fragment thereof. If desired, a dependence peptide that exhibits relatively less apoptotic activity as compared to SATLDALLAALRRI, such as SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), can be administered into the afflicted region. The peptides can be 15 introduced into the cell by, for example, a heterologous targeting domain or using a lipid based carrier. A formulation containing a proapoptotic dependence peptide that provides stability or resistance to serum proteases additionally can be used as well as other formulations 20 known in the art. For the treatment of a neoplastic or fibrotic condition, the proapoptotic dependence peptide can be administered by direct injection into a solid tumor mass or into a region of fibrosis. Additional modes of administration are known and can be determined 25 by those skilled in the art depending on the pathological condition to be treated.

The invention further provides a method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition mediated by unregulated cell proliferation or cell survival by cytoplasmically administering a nucleic acid encoding a proapoptotic dependence peptide.

A nucleic acid encoding a proapoptotic dependence peptide or functional equivalent or fragment thereof can be delivered into an appropriate tissue to alleviate the severity of a pathological condition 5 characterized by unregulated cell growth or survival. Expression of the nucleic acid can be provided by a constitutively active or regulatable promoter. For example, a tissue specific promoter can be used to restrict expression of a proapoptotic dependence peptide 10 to those cells and tissues that characterize the pathology. A regulatable promoter can be used to control the induction of apoptosis or to restrict apoptosis to cells exposed to an inducer. Such vectors, promoters and expression constructs for nucleic acids are known to 15 those skilled in the art. Viral vectors containing a natural or engineered envelope protein also can be used to target a nucleic acid encoding a proapoptotic dependence peptide to neoplastic, malignant or autoimmune tissues of cells expressing an appropriate cell surface protein. Thus, disorders characterized by cells that 20 abnormally proliferate can be selectively targeted for apoptosis.

It is understood that modifications which do not substantially affect the activity of the various embodiments of this invention are also included within the definition of the invention provided herein. Accordingly, the following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

#### EXAMPLE I

## Restoration of Neurotrophin Dependence and Negative Apoptotic Signaling in Prostate Carcinoma Cells

This Example shows that the restoration of  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  expression in prostate carcinoma cells confers neurotrophin dependence and negative apoptotic signaling.

Prostrate carcinoma is characterized by a gradual decline in the level of p75<sup>NTR</sup> expression from the development of benign prostatic hypertrophy to

10 progression into metastatic carcinoma. Human PC3
prostate carcinoma cells do not express p75<sup>NTR</sup>, nor are they neurotrophin dependent. To determine if p75<sup>NTR</sup>
expression confers a state of neurotrophin dependence in PC3 cells, p75<sup>NTR</sup> was expressed in the PC3 cells and the

15 viability of the transfected PC3 cells was determined in the presence and absence of neurotrophins.

Briefly, PC3 prostate carcinoma cells were grown in DMEM/F12 (50/50) supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and seeded at a density of 50% on 20 10 cm tissue culture dishes. For transfections, 10  $\mu \mathrm{g}$  of the pBabepuro-p75NTR expression vector or insert-less pBabepuro plasmid DNA (Morgenstern and Land Nucl. Acids Res. 18:1068 (1990)) was added to 50  $\mu$ l of the lipofection reagent DOTAP (Boehringer Mannheim 25 Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN) in a polystyrene tube, mixed, and the volume was adjusted to 500  $\mu l$  with HBS (20 mM Hepes, 150 mM NaCl). After 30 minutes, the DNA/lipofection solution was added directly to the PC3 cells. PC3 cell transfectants were selected by growing 30 the cells in 5  $\mu$ g/ml of puromycin. The cells also were incubated in the presence or absence of a 2 mM mixture of

the following neurotrophins: nerve growth factor,

brain-derived neurotrophic factor, or neurotrophic factor 3. After puromycin selection and propagation of the transformed cells over the course of 15 to 18 days, the number of surviving cells were counted.

The results indicate that in the absence of exogenous neurotrophins, the viability of the p75<sup>NTR</sup> transfected PC3 cells was approximately 50 to 80% less than control cells transfected with the insert-less pBabepuro plasmid. In addition, the p75<sup>NTR</sup> transfected PC3 cells incubated in 2 mM of neurotrophin exhibited a significant improvement in colony number. These results show that a state of neurotrophin dependence was created by expressing p75<sup>NTR</sup> in PC3 cells.

#### EXAMPLE II

### Identification of a Dependence Domain in p75NTR

This Example shows that the stimulation of apoptosis by p75<sup>NTR</sup> can be mediated by a domain near the carboxy-terminus and that mutating a region similar to the Fas/Apo-1 and TNFR I death domains in p75<sup>NTR</sup> does not affect the apoptotic activity of p75<sup>NTR</sup>. This Example also shows that multimerization of p75<sup>NTR</sup> can inhibit proapoptotic activity.

Expression constructs containing wild type p75<sup>NTR</sup>, p75<sup>NTR</sup> variants and p75<sup>NTR</sup>/TNFR II chimeras were constructed and are shown in Figure 1. The P75<sup>NTR</sup> variants consisted of single point mutations, double point mutations, carboxy-terminal deletions and internal deletions. The p75<sup>NTR</sup>/TNFR II chimeras consisted of the p75<sup>NTR</sup> amino-terminal half fused to TNFR II

30 carboxy-terminal half, ECp75, and the TNFR II

amino-terminal half fused to the p75<sup>NTR</sup> carboxy-terminal half, ECp70. Each construct was expressed in NRA5 mutant PC12 neural cells, which do not normally express p75<sup>NTR</sup>, to determine the region of p75<sup>NTR</sup> that confers neurotrophin dependence. The results are shown in Figure 1.

Briefly, cloning of the wild type p75NTR and the variant p75<sup>NTR</sup> cDNAs into the pBabepuro mammalian expression vector was performed as described (Rabizadeh 10 et al. <u>Science</u> 261:345-348 (1993)).  $p75^{NTR}$  variants containing single point mutations at positions 348, 359 and 370, in which glutamic acid was replaced with alanine (E348A), tryptophan was replaced with glycine (W359G) and leucine was replaced with lysine (L370K), were generated 15 using the Altered Sites II in vitro Mutagenesis System (Promega, Madison, WI) with a single stranded template of p75<sup>NTR</sup> cDNA. The primers used were 5'-CCTTTACCCACGCGGCCTGCCCAGT-3' (E348A; SEQ ID NO:57), 5'-CTGCTGGCCAGCGGGGGTGCCCAG-3' (W359G; SEQ ID NO:58), and 20 5'-ACGCTTGATGCCAAATTAGCCGCCCTGCGA-3' (L370K; SEQ ID NO:59).

The p75NTR carboxy-terminal deletion variants of 19 amino acids, p75ΔC19, and 33 amino acids, p75ΔC33, were generated by PCR amplification with the Pfu 25 polymerase enzyme (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The 5' PCR primer contains the unique Bam HI site located at 700 bp of the rat p75 cDNA and is 5'-ATGGATCCCAAGGTCTACGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:60). Both 3' PCR primers contained Sal I sites which introduce a stop codon following isoleucine 377 or asparagine 363, and are 5'-CGCTGGTCGACTAGATGCGTCGCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:61) for p75ΔC19 and 5'-CGCTGGTCGACTAGTCCTGGGCACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:61)

NO:62) for p75 $\Delta$ C33. The pBabepuro-p75 $\Delta$ C19 and pBabepuro-p75ΔC33 expression vectors were constructed by replacing the Bam HI-Sal I fragment in pBabepuro-p75 with the corresponding PCR products. A third p75NTR 5 carboxy-terminal deletion variant of 38 amino acids,  $p75\Delta C38$ , was produced by a partial Pvu II digestion of the p75  $^{\mathtt{NTR}}$  cDNA in a pUC18 cloning plasmid. The construct was then digested with Xba I and the restriction sites were filled in with the Klenow fragment of DNA Polymerase 10 I to generate blunt ends. The resulting 1.3 kb DNA fragment was agarose gel fractionated, purified and religated to create the pUC18-p75 $\Delta$ C38 plasmid.  $p75\Delta C38$  cDNA was then excised from this plasmid and cloned into the pBabepuro expression vector as described 15 above.

The p75NTR variant M1 contained two point mutations in which both arginines at positions 375 and 376 were replaced with glycine. The p75NTR variant M2 contained two point mutations in which both leucines at 20 positions 370 and 371 were replaced with lysine and proline, respectively. The M1 and M2 variant  $p75^{NTR}$  cDNAs were generated from a pUC18-p75 plasmid by first removing a Bam HI-Xba I fragment from the plasmid and then replacing it with two fragments generated by PCR 25 amplification using Pfu. The first PCR product spanned from the Bam HI site within the  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  open reading frame to a new Hind III site which contained the desired mutation. The second PCR product spanned from the same new Hind III site to the Xba I site in the pUC18 plasmid. 30 The PCR products were digested and ligated into the Bam H1 and Xba I digested pUC18-p75 plasmid to generate a cDNA encoding the M1 or M2 variant p75NTR. The oligonucleotides used to amplify the first PCR product

were 5'-ATCCCTGGTCGATGGATCCCAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:63), which

contained the Bam HI site, and
5'-TCTCTGGATCCCTCCCAGGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:64) which
contained the Hind III site and the M1 mutation, or
5'-CTGGATCCGTCGCAGGGCGGCTGGTTTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:65), which
contained the Hind III site and the M2 mutation. For the
second PCR product, the oligonucleotides were
5'-CTGCGACGGATCCAGAGAGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:66), which
contained the Hind III site and
5'-GCTCTAGAACATCAGTCGTCGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:67), which
contained the Xba I site.

The p75<sup>NTR</sup> internal deletion variant lacking a Fas/Apo-1 like region spanning amino acids 328 to 348 is denoted p75Δ328-48 and was constructed using a strategy similar to that described above. Briefly, PCR amplification was used to generate two fragments that flanked the desired deletion which contained either one of the restriction sites Bam HI or Xba I. After Bam HI or Xba I digestion, the two flanking sequence fragments were religated into a Bam HI and Xba I digested pUC18-p75 plasmid. The p75<sup>NTR</sup> internal deletion variant cDNA was excised from this plasmid and cloned into the pBabepuro expression vector as described above.

The chimeric p75<sup>NTR</sup>/TNFR II expression

25 constructs were obtained from E. Shooter (constructed as described by Rovelli et al. <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u>

90:8717-8721 (1993)) and then subcloned into the pBabepuro expression vector. For the chimeric constructs, the gray regions indicate p75<sup>NTR</sup> and the white regions indicate TNFR II and are shown in Figure 1. The nucleotide sequence of all constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The expression of p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein was detected by flow cytometry using monoclonal antibody 192,

and immunoblotting using anti-p75 antiserum (Promega, Madison, WI).

The FKBP12-tagging vector MF1E/MF3E, which included an amino-terminal myristylation site for membrane insertion (Spencer et al. Science 262:1019-1024 (1993)), contains one and three repeats of the FK-binding protein (FKBP) sequence. The FKBP12 vector served as a PCR template and was amplified using primers flanked by Nhe I (5' primer) or Nde I (3' primer) sites to produce 10 DNA fragments consisting of one or three FK-binding domains (FKBP). The resulting PCR products contained either one or three FKBP sequence repeats and were subcloned into pcDNA3.1. A DNA fragment encoding an intracytoplasmic form of  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  was removed from the 15 pUC18-p75 plasmid by digestion with Nde I and Bam HI, and the DNA fragment was ligated to the carboxy-terminus of the FKBP sequences within the pcDNA3.1-FKBP construct. The resulting two expression vectors encoded FKBP/p75NTR chimeras comprising one or three FKBP repeats at the 20 amino-terminus fused to an intracytoplasmic form of  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$ at the carboxy-terminus.

PC12 NRA5 cells were grown and maintained as described previously (Rabizadeh et al. <u>Science</u> 261:345-348 (1993)). For transfection, the cells were exposed to the cationic lipid DOTAP (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN) containing the particular p75<sup>NTR</sup> expression vector using the manufacturer's protocol. To obtain stable transfectants, the cells were selected in 5 μg/ml puromycin, and pools of puromycin resistant cell transfectants were compared in the analysis (Zhong et al. <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u> 90:4533-4537 (1993)). The expression of p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein in the transfected cells was detected by flow cytometry

using the monoclonal antibody 192 (Baldwin et al. <u>J.</u>

<u>Immunol.</u> 267:8352-8359 (1992)). Cell death was
quantitated by propidium iodide as previously described
(Rabizadeh et al. <u>Science</u> 261:345-348 (1993) and Kane et

al. <u>J. Neurosci. Res.</u> 40:269-275 (1995)).

The results shown in Figure 1 indicate the percentage of cell death stimulated by particular p75<sup>NTR</sup> constructs after normalization to that stimulated by wild type p75<sup>NTR</sup>. Each p75<sup>NTR</sup> construct was analyzed in 3 to 7 separate transfections and the statistical significance was assessed by the two-tailed t-test with bars indicating standard error; p < 0.05 is indicated by \*, and p < 0.01 by \*\*. The asterisks over the constructs indicate mutation sites and the † symbol indicates

15 mutants that induced cell death at least as effectively as p75<sup>NTR</sup>.

The results indicate that wild type p75<sup>NTR</sup>, p75WT, stimulates apoptosis and has an EC<sub>50</sub> of about 10-50 μm. In contrast, a p75<sup>NTR</sup>/TNFR II chimeric protein having an amino-terminal p75<sup>NTR</sup> portion fused to a carboxy-terminal TNFR II portion, ECp75, failed to stimulate apoptosis in NRA 5 cells whereas a TNFR II/p75<sup>NTR</sup> chimeric protein having an amino-terminal TNFR II portion fused to a carboxy-terminal p75<sup>NTR</sup> portion, ECp70, stimulated apoptosis in NRA 5 cells. These findings indicate that a proapoptotic dependence domain is located in a carboxy-terminal region of p75<sup>NTR</sup>. Therefore, additional mutations within the carboxy-terminal region of p75<sup>NTR</sup> were analyzed.

The effect of amino acid deletions at or near the carboxy-terminus of p75NTR on the apoptotic activity was determined. Deletion of the carboxy-terminal 19 amino acids of  $p75^{NTR}$ ,  $p75\Delta C19$ , did not diminish the 5 ability of this  $p75^{NTR}$  variant to stimulate apoptosis; in fact, a slight increase in apoptosis was observed. However, extending the carboxy-terminal deletion an additional 14 residues for a total of 33 amino acids,  $p75\Delta C33$ , abolished the ability of this  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  variant to induce apoptosis in the absence of neurotrophin.

The 14 amino acid internal near the carboxy-terminus sequence of p75NTR that confers neurotrophin dependence lies just to the carboxyl side of a sequence region that exhibits sequence similarity to 15 the Fas/Apo-1 and TNFR I death domains. This Fas/Apo-1 and TNFR I like region was tested for its ability to confer neurotrophin dependence in p75NTR by deletion analysis and site directed mutagenesis. An internal deletion of 21 amino acids that removed the Fas/Apo-1 and 20 TNFR I like sequence region,  $p75\Delta328-48$ , did not inhibit the ability of this  $p75^{\text{NTR}}$  variant to induce apoptosis. Similarly, point mutations of the native TNFR I protein which abolish TNFR I's ability to stimulate cellular apoptosis, when introduced into the Fas/Apo-1 and TNFR I like region of  $p75^{NTR}$ , had little or no effect on neurotrophin dependence. Specifically, point mutations in which the tryptophan at position 359 was replaced with glycine, p75W359G, or the glutamic acid at position 369 was replaced with alanine, p75E348A, had little or no 30 effect on the ability of these  $p75^{NTR}$  variants to stimulate apoptosis. Thus, a Fas/Apo-1 and TNFR like death domain located immediately to the aminyl side of

the 14 amino acid sequence region of  $p75^{NTR}$  is not required for the stimulation of apoptosis.

To further confirm the importance of the 14 amino acid domain, p75NTR variants containing single or double point mutations in the domain were analyzed for their ability to stimulate apoptosis. Specifically, replacing leucine with lysine at position 370 (L370K) of p75NTR abolished proapoptotic activity. Similarly, replacing the two arginines with glycine at positions 375 10 and 376 in p75<sup>NTR</sup>, p75M1, or replacing the two leucines at positions 370 and 371 with lysine and proline in  $p75^{NTR}$ , respectively, p75M2, decreased the apoptotic activity. Specifically, the p75MTR variants p75M1 and p75M2 exhibited a 75% and 60% decrease in the stimulation of apoptosis, 15 respectively, in comparison to wild type p75NTR. results demonstrate the importance of particular amino acids within the 14 amino acid proapoptotic dependence domain of  $p75^{NTR}$  for the stimulation of apoptosis and further demonstrate that this domain confers neurotrophin 20 dependence.

The stimulation of cellular apoptosis by Fas and TNFR I is induced by ligand binding which triggers multimerization of Fas and TNFR I. The assembly of such a death-inducing signaling complex contributes to cellular apoptosis by activating caspase-8. The effect that dimerization or multimerization has on the ability of p75<sup>NTR</sup> to stimulate apoptosis was analyzed. FKBP/p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein chimeras containing one or three copies of an FKBP fused to an intracytoplasmic form of p75<sup>NTR</sup> were expressed in cells. Cross-linking studies indicated that FKBP expressed in cells could be induced to form dimers or multimers by exposing the cells to the FK1012 agent.

Therefore, a single copy FKBP/p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein chimera expressed in cells could be induced to form a dimer in the presence of the FK1012 dimerizing agent. Expression of a triple copy FKBP/p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein chimera in cells could be induced to form a multimer in the presence of FK1012.

Briefly, 293T cells were grown and maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS at 37°C and plated at a density of 5 x 10<sup>5</sup> cells into each well of a 6-well plate.

The cells were transiently transfected with 5 μg of plasmid DNA containing either a single copy or triple copy of the FKBP cDNA fused to intracytoplasmic p75<sup>NTR</sup> in the presence or absence of 2 μM FK1012 using the calcium phosphate method (Sambrook et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual Chapter 16 (1989)). After an 18 hour incubation, the cells were washed with DMEM and placed on DMEM supplemented with 3% FBS and 2 μM FK1012 as before. After an additional 18 hour incubation, transfected cells were placed on DMEM supplemented with 1.5% FBS, 2 μM

FK1012 as before, and 35 μM tamoxifen to induce apoptosis.

These studies indicated that expression of a monomeric intracytoplasmic form of p75<sup>NTR</sup> in cells stimulates apoptosis. In contrast, apoptosis was blocked when cells containing the single copy or triple copy FKBP/p75<sup>NTR</sup> protein chimera were exposed to FK1012. These results demonstrate that dimerization or multimerization of p75<sup>NTR</sup> with a different protein can inhibit apoptosis and that a monomeric form of p75<sup>NTR</sup> can stimulate 30 -apoptosis.

#### EXAMPLE III

#### Induction of Cell Death with Proapoptotic Peptides

This Example shows the induction of cell death by the p75<sup>NTR</sup> dependence domain proapoptotic peptide

5 SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3) and by the polyglutamine proapoptotic peptide Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7).

A region of a dependence polypeptide that mediates apoptosis in cells was analyzed for its ability to stimulate apoptosis in cells. Various cell types were 10 treated with peptide fragments modeled after a  $p75^{NTR}$ dependence domain SATLDALLAALRRI (blue; SEQ ID NO:3, tat-blue; SEQ ID NO:37) and the polyglutamine-containing dependence domains tat-GG-Q14 (SEQ ID NO:36). The effect of replacing leucine with lysine at position 7 (purple, 15 SATLDAKLAALRRI; SEQ ID NO:41; tat-purple, tat-GG-SATLDAKLAALRRI; SEQ ID NO:42), removing the carboxy-terminal "RRI" sequence (gray, SATLDALLAAL; SEQ ID NO:43; tat-gray, tat-GG-SATLDALLAAL; SEQ ID NO:44) or amino-terminal "SATLD" sequence (green; ALLAALRRI; SEQ 20 ID NO:45) on the proapoptotic activity of a dependence peptide was examined. Negative control peptides, for example, the helicity controls (turquoise, KDRNLRRITRMVLV; SEQ ID NO:46; tat-turquoise, tat-GG-KDRNLRRITRMVLV; SEQ ID NO:47 and red, 25 LDENFKRCFREFCI; SEQ ID NO:48), scrambled sequence (tat-yellow, tat-GG-DLSLARLATARLAI; SEQ ID NO:50), and positive control peptides, for example, the mastoparan peptide (MP, INLKALAALAKKIL; SEQ ID NO:51) also were examined. The 12 amino acid HIV tat protein fragment 30 (GRKKRRQRRRPP; SEQ ID NO:52; hereinafter termed "tat"), which facilitates cellular entry, also was included on the amino terminus of some of the peptides tested. HIV tat sequence did not affect the function of the

peptide to which it was linked, as shown below. For convenience, the hyphen in the above amino acid sequences is a nomenclature intended to set apart the proapoptotic dependence peptides and variants thereof or control peptides from other amino acid residues contained in the peptide.

Briefly, NTera 2 human neuronal cells, R2 neural cells, CSM14.1 neural cells, LNCaP cells, SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells and PC12 NRA5 cells were grown 10 in DMEM/F12 (50/50) supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum and seeded onto 96-well plates. The peptides were synthesized and HPLC purified (Coast Scientific, San Diego, CA). The purified peptides were dissolved in tissue culture grade water and diluted to 50 uM and 15 100 µM in serum free medium and directly added to the cells in 96-well plates. The cells were incubated at  $37\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 18 hours and 20  $\mu\text{M}$  propidium iodide was added. Cell viability was determined using a fluorimeter as previously described (Kane et al. J. Neurosci. Res. 20 40:269-275 (1995)). The presence of the dependence peptides lacking the tat sequence in cells was confirmed by confocal microscopy.

The results of these studies shown in Table 1 reveal that cells treated with a SATLDALLAALRRI (blue;

25 SEQ ID NO:3) dependence peptide underwent apoptosis as did cells treated with the positive mastoparan peptide control (MP). Similarly, an all D-enantiomer of the dependence peptide stimulated apoptosis. In contrast, cells treated with either helicity control peptide

30 (turquoise or red) did not undergo apoptosis. The leucine to lysine point mutation at position 7 (purple), the carboxy-terminal "RRI" (gray) and the amino-terminal "SATLD" (green) sequences were critical to the apoptotic

function of SATLDALLAALRRI; these forms of the dependence peptide were incapable of stimulating apoptosis.

The proapoptotic dependence peptides containing the HIV tat sequence also stimulated apoptosis in cells.

5 These studies indicated that tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI exhibited a 30-fold increase in apoptosis compared to the SATLDALLAALRRI dependence peptide lacking the tat sequence. Similar results were obtained for tat-GG-Q14 in comparison to Q14. Specifically, the viability of cells treated with 50 µM tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI was 1.5% for COS-7, 4.2% for PC3, 0% for LNCaP, 1.3% for NTera 2, 0% for R2, and 0% for NRA 5 cells (100 µM peptide). However, cells exposed to the tat sequence alone did not undergo apoptosis.

15 Peptides which did not exhibit apoptotic activity without the amino-terminal tat sequence similarly did not exhibit apoptotic activity with the linked tat sequence. Specifically, cell viability after exposure to tat-purple was 97.8% for COS-7, 92.8% for PC3 and 69.3% for NTera 2 cells. For tat-gray, cell 20 viability was 97.1% for COS-7, 90.5% for PC3, 59.1% for LNCaP and 76.7% for NTera 2 cells. For tat-turquoise, cell viability was 87.9% for PC3, 46.7% for LNCaP, 67.6% for NTera 2, 92.6% for R2 and 95.7% for NRA 5 cells 25 (100 μM peptide). Similarly, for tat-yellow, PC3 cell viability was 97%. These findings indicate that the tat sequence itself could neither confer apoptotic activity upon a peptide lacking apoptotic activity or inhibit the inherent apoptotic activity of a proapoptotic dependence 30 \_peptide.

Table 1: <u>Induction of Cell Death by Proapoptotic</u>

<u>Peptides</u>

	Peptide		Effect on
5	designation	Sequence	apoptosis
	Blue	SATL DALL AAL RRI	Apoptotic
	Purple	SATL DAKL AAL RRI	None
	Turquoise	KDRN LRRI TRM VLV	None
	Red	LDEN FKRC FRE FCI	None
10	MP	INLK ALAA LAK KIL	Apoptotic
	Gray	SATL DALL AAL	None
	Green	ALL AAL RRI	None
	tat-blue	tat-GG-SATL DALL AAL RRI	Apoptotic
	tat-purple	tat-GG-SATL DAKL AAL RRI	None
15	tat-gray	tat-GG-SATL DALL AAL	None
	tat-turquoise	tat-GG-KDRN LRRI TRM VLV	None
	tat-yellow	tat-GG-DLSL ARLA TAR LAI	None
	tat-GG-Q14	tat-GG-QQQQ QQQQ QQQ QQQ	Apoptotic
	tat	GRKK RRQR RRP P	None

The results in Table 1 show the identification of the dependence domains of several dependence polypeptides. In addition, Table 1 shows the effect of carboxy-terminal deletions, amino-terminal deletions and introducing a point mutation on the apoptotic activity of a dependence peptide modeled after a p75NTR dependence domain. The results also show that dependence peptides modeled after dependence domains stimulate apoptosis when introduced into every cell type examined. The stimulation of apoptosis in such diverse cell types indicates that the dependence peptides of the invention can be used to treat many different pathological conditions characterized by different cell types.

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To further analyze the effect of particular point mutations on apoptosis, additional studies employing dependence peptides and mutated variants linked to tat were performed in SH-SY5Y cells. The results shown in Figure 2 are of studies in which quadruplicate samples were averaged, and the studies were repeated 2 to 10 times for each peptide. Each column represents the percentage cell death and the bars indicate the standard error. The amount of peptide added to the cells is indicated above each column.

These studies demonstrated that the presence or absence of apoptotic activity observed for particular peptides in SH-SY5Y cells is the same as that observed in the other cell lines described above indicating that

15 apoptotic activity is independent of cell line.

Specifically, tat-blue (tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI) exhibited apoptotic activity whereas tat-turgoise (tat-GG-KDRNLRRITRMVLV), tat-gray (tat-GG-SATLDALLAAL), tat-yellow (tat-GG-DLSLARLATARLAI) and tat-purple

20 (tat-GG-SATLDAKLAALRRI) did not.

These studies also demonstrate that particular amino acid residues are critical to the apoptotic activity of the dependence peptide SATLDALLAALRRI. For example, replacing two arginine residues at positions 12 and 13 with glutamic acid residues (tat-GG-SATLDALLAALEEI; SEQ ID NO:53) abolished the ability of the peptide to induce apoptosis. Similarly, replacing the arginine residues with glycine residues (tat-GG-SATLDALLAALGGI; SEQ ID NO:38) or glutamine residues (tat-GG-SATLDALLAALGGI; SEQ ID NO:54) at positions 12 and 13 decreased the ability of the peptides to stimulate SH-SY5Y cell death by 70% and 80%, respectively.

The results shown in Figure 2 also reveal that other amino acids were less critical to the apoptotic activity of the dependence peptide SATLDALLAALRRI. For example, replacing the arginine at position 13 with glycine (tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRGI; SEQ ID NO:39) had very little effect on the ability of the peptide to stimulate apoptosis. Similarly, replacing an aspartic acid at position 5 with glutamine (tat-GG-SATLQALLAALRRI; SEQ ID NO:40) resulted in a peptide that retained most of its apoptotic function; SH-SY5Y cells were 70% killed as compared to tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI.

The results shown in Figure 2 demonstrate that particular amino acids are extremely important for apoptotic activity whereas other amino acids appear less critical. Furthermore, the results in Figure 2, in conjunction with the results in Figure 1, indicate that mutating certain amino acids in a dependence peptide can be a means by which one can decrease (see, for example, tat-GG-SATLDALLAALGGI and tat-GG-SATLDALLAALQOI) or increase (see, for example, Figure 1, p75\( \text{\text{\text{AC19}}} \)) the ability of a dependence peptide to stimulate apoptosis. Such altered forms of dependence peptides can be useful for modulating the degree of apoptosis in cells.

#### EXAMPLE IV

# Dependence Peptide Mediated Mitochondrial Swelling, Cytochrome c Release and Caspase-3 Cleavage

This Example shows that dependence peptides increase mitochondrial swelling, stimulate the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria and activate caspase-3 in a cell free assay system.

Many molecules that stimulate cellular apoptosis such as actactyloside, Bax and mastoparan have been shown to stimulate mitochondrial swelling. Consistent with these observations, molecules such as 5 Bcl-2 which inhibit apoptosis inhibit mitochondrial swelling. The effect of a proapoptotic dependence peptide on mitochondrial swelling was determined and the results are shown in Figure 3A. Briefly, mitochondria were prepared as previously described (Ellerby et al. J. 10 <u>Neurosci.</u> 17:6165-6178 (1997)) except for the following modifications. The rats were sacrificed by  ${\rm CO_2}$  inhalation without fasting and the mitochondria were isolated in MIB buffer (210 mM mannitol, 70 mM sucrose, .05% BSA, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM Hepes-NaOH, pH 7.4). The mitochondrial pellet samples resuspended in MCB buffer (300 mM mannitol, 10 mM  $\,$ 15  $\mathrm{KH_{2}PO_{4}}$ , 0.1% BSA, pH 7.2) and applied to a discontinuous sucrose gradient (1.6 M sucrose, 10 mM  $\mbox{KH}_2\mbox{PO}_4$ , pH 7.5; 1.2 M sucrose, 10 mM  $\mathrm{KH_2PO_4}$ , pH 7.5) were centrifuged at 48,500 g for 1 hour. Centrifugation resulted in the 20 fractionation of mitochondrial layers which were collected, resuspended in 4 volumes of MCB, and centrifuged at 12,000 g for 10 minutes. mitochondrial pellets were collected, resuspended in MSB, and stored on ice. After the addition of 50  $\mu \mathrm{M}$  of the 25 peptide, mitochondrial swelling was followed spectrophotometrically at 520 nm (Petronilli et al. J. Biol. Chem. 269:16638-16642 (1994)) in CFS (220 mM mannitol, 68 mM sucrose, 2 mM NaCl, 5 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 2 mM MgCl2, 5 mM succinate, 10 mM Hepes-NaOH, 2 mM ATP, 50  $\mu$ g/ml creatine kinase, 10 mM phosphocreatine, 0.75  $\mu$ g/ml rotenone, pH 7.4).

The results shown in Figure 3A indicate that the isolated mitochondria treated with the dependence peptide SATLDALLAALRRI (p $75_{364-377}$ ) underwent a rapid

increase in swelling as indicated by the decreased absorbance at 520 nm. Similarly, mitochondria treated with a 0.5 mM calcium chloride positive control underwent rapid swelling. In contrast, no swelling of mitochondria was observed in incubation buffer alone or after treatment with a scrambled peptide control (yellow, DLSLARLATARLAI; SEQ ID NO:49).

Apoptosis inducing molecules such as actactyloside, Bax and mastoparan also have been shown to stimulate cytochrome c release from mitochondria whereas 10 apoptotic inhibitors such as Bcl-2 inhibit cytochrome c release. The effect of a proapoptotic dependence peptide on cytochrome c release from mitochondria was determined and the results are shown in Figure 3B. Briefly, 15 cytochrome c release studies (1 hour, 37°C) were performed as described (Ellerby et al. J. Neurosci. 17:6165-6178 (1997)). The mitochondria were prepared as described above, washed and resuspended in CFS (50-10 mg/ml) and peptide was added to the mitochondria 20 at a final concentration of 385  $\mu M$ . Western blot analysis using a cytochrome c specific antibody monitored the amount of cytochrome c released (Ellerby et al. <u>J. Neurosci.</u> 17:6165-6178 (1997)).

The results shown in Figure 3B indicate the

relative amount of cytochrome c, which was normalized to
a negative buffer control. Mitochondria treated with
Triton X-100 were used as a positive control. The
results demonstrate that cytochrome c release by
mitochondria was stimulated by 500 µM of the

SATLDALLAALRRI (p75<sub>364-377</sub>;) and 385 µM of the
tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI (tat-p75<sub>364-377</sub>) dependence peptides.
In contrast, mitochondria exposed to a helicity control
(turgoise, SEQ ID NO:46; helicity determined by Helical

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Wheel program of GCG), tat-yellow control peptide (SEQ ID NO:56) and a peptide that lacks proapoptotic activity due to a point mutation, tat-purple (tat-p75<sub>364-377</sub> L370K; SEQ ID NO:42), did not stimulate cytochrome c release from mitochondria.

The activation of cellular apoptosis often results in caspase processing which leads to its activation, an event thought to contribute to the apoptotic cascade. For example, the activation of 10 caspase-8 can be triggered by a Fas or TNFR I multimeric death inducing signaling complex. The effect of a proapoptotic dependence peptide on caspase-3 cleavage therefore was determined using a cell free system. results are shown in Figure 3C. Briefly, neuronal CFS extracts were prepared and cell-free caspase activation studies were performed. For these studies (3 hour, 37°C), mitochondria were washed and resuspended in CFS (50-100 mg/ml) and the final peptide concentration was Western blot analyses using the caspase-3 385  $\mu$ M. 20 specific antibody, CPP32, was performed as described (Ellerby et al. <u>J. Neurosci.</u> 17:6165-6178 (1997)).

The results shown in Figure 3C demonstrate that cleavage of caspase-3, indicated by the appearance of a prominent band below the 20 kDa marker, is stimulated by treatment of the CFS extracts with a proapoptotic dependence peptide SATLDALLAALRRI (p75<sub>364-377</sub>) modeled after a p75<sup>NTR</sup> dependence domain. In contrast, no cleavage of caspase-3 was observed in extracts treated with a scrambled control peptide DLSLARLATARLAI (SEQ ID NO:55).

These results demonstrate that the proapoptotic peptides of the invention stimulate mitochondrial swelling, cytochrome c release, and caspase-3 activation.

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Similarly, an all D-enantiomer of the dependence peptide stimulated mitochondrial swelling, cytochrome c release, and caspase-3 activation indicating that stimulation of apoptosis by dependence peptides is not stereospecific. 5 The observed changes stimulated by proapoptotic dependence peptides may suggest a possible mechanism by which proapoptotic peptides stimulate apoptosis. addition, such detectable changes provide useful methods to identify dependence polypeptides and their dependence domains.

Throughout this application various publications have been referenced within parentheses. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference in this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

Although the invention has been described with reference to the disclosed embodiments, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific 20 experiments detailed are only illustrative of the invention. It should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1. A substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptide comprising substantially the sequence of an active dependence domain selected from the group of dependence polypeptides consisting of p75<sup>NTR</sup>, androgen receptor, DCC, huntingtin polypeptide, Machado-Joseph disease gene product, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 and atrophin-1 polypeptide.
- 2. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of

  10 claim 1, wherein the dependence polypeptide is p75<sup>NTR</sup> and
  the proapoptotic dependence peptide further comprises
  substantially the sequence selected from the group
  consisting of SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3),
  SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID

  15 NO:5), and SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6) or functional
  equivalent thereof.
- 3. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 1, wherein the dependence polypeptide is the
  20 androgen receptor, huntingtin polypeptide, Machado-Joseph disease gene product, SCA1, SCA2, SCA6 or the atrophin-1 polypeptide and the dependence peptide further comprises a polyglutamine region sequence.
- 4. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 3, wherein said polyglutamine region sequence is between about 6 to 250 amino acid residues, preferably about 10 to 100 amino acids, more preferably about 14 to 40 amino acids.
- 5. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 1, further comprising less than about 40 amino acids.

- 6. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 1, further comprising a heterologous functional domain.
- 7. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 6, wherein said heterologous functional domain is a targeting domain or a domain which facilitates cellular entry.
- 8. The proapoptotic dependence peptide of claim 6, wherein said heterologous functional domain comprises a tat peptide.
- 9. A substantially pure proapoptotic dependence peptide having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:3), SATLDALLAALGGI (SEQ ID NO:4), SATLDALLAALRGI (SEQ ID NO:5), and SATLQALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:6), tat-GG-SATLDALLAALRRI (SEQ ID NO:37), Q14 (SEQ ID NO:7) and tat-GG-Q14 (SEQ ID NO:36).

- 10. A method of increasing cell survival, comprising inhibiting the function of an active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 25 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said function is inhibited by selectively binding a ligand to said active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 12. The method of claim 10, wherein said
  30 function is inhibited by inhibiting the association of an active proapoptotic dependence domain with an interacting molecule.

- 13. A method of increasing cell survival comprising preventing or reducing the rate of formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 14. The method of claim 13, wherein said rate of formation is prevented or reduced by selectively binding a ligand to a dependence polypeptide containing said active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 15. The method of claim 13, wherein said rate of formation is prevented or reduced by selectively binding a ligand to said active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 16. The method of claim 13, wherein said rate of formation is prevented or reduced by preventing the association of a dependence polypeptide with an interacting molecule.
- 17. The method of claim 13, wherein said active proapoptotic dependence domain is a contingency20 peptide.
  - 18. A method of identifying compounds which prevent or inhibit apoptosis comprising administering a test compound to a cell undergoing proapoptotic
- dependence domain mediated apoptosis and determining whether said compound increases cell survival.
- 19. The method of claim 18, wherein said proapoptotic dependence domain-mediated apoptosis is induced by unliganded p75NTR.

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20. A method of reducing the severity of a proapoptotic dependence domain mediated pathological condition, comprising inhibiting the function of an active dependence domain.

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21. The method of claim 20, wherein said function is inhibited by inhibiting the association of an active proapoptotic dependence domain with an interacting molecule.

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- 22. The method of claim 20, wherein said function is inhibited by inhibiting or reducing the rate of formation of an active proapoptotic dependence domain.
- 15 23. The method of claim 22, wherein said rate of formation is inhibited or reduced by specifically binding a ligand to a dependence polypeptide containing said active dependence domain.
- 24. The method of claim 22, wherein said rate 20 of formation is inhibited or reduced by specifically binding a ligand to said active dependence domain.
  - 25. The method of claim 22, wherein said rate of formation is inhibited or reduced by preventing the association of a dependence polypeptide with an interacting molecule.
  - 26. The method of claim 22, wherein said active proapoptotic dependence domain is a contingency peptide.

- 27. The method of claim 20, wherein said pathological condition is selected from the group consisting of Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Kennedy's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxias,

  5 dentatorubropallidoluysian atrophy, Machado-Joseph disease, stroke and head trauma.
- 28. A method of reducing the severity of a pathological condition mediated by unregulated cell proliferation or cell survival, comprising cytoplasmically administering a proapoptotic dependence peptide.
- 29. The method of claim 28, wherein said pathological condition comprises neoplastic, malignant, autoimmune or fibrotic conditions.
- 30. The method of claim 28, wherein said cytoplasmically administering further comprises expressing a nucleic acid encoding said proapoptotic dependence peptide.
  - 31. The method of claim 28, wherein said cytoplasmically administering further comprises a heterologous domain.
  - 32. The method of claim 28, wherein said cytoplasmically administering further comprises a heterologous targeting domain.
- 33. The method of claim 32, wherein said heterologous targeting domain mediates cytoplasmic entry.

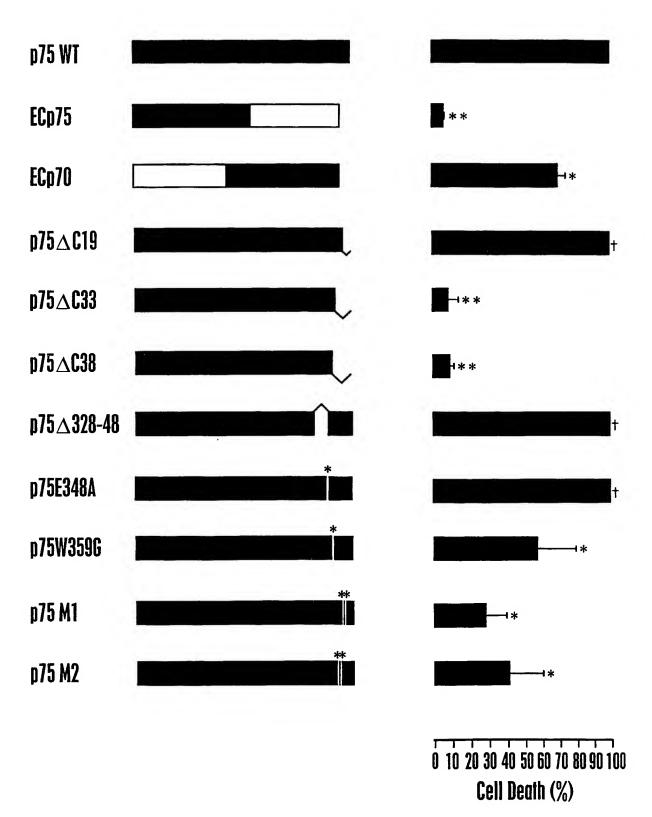


Figure 1

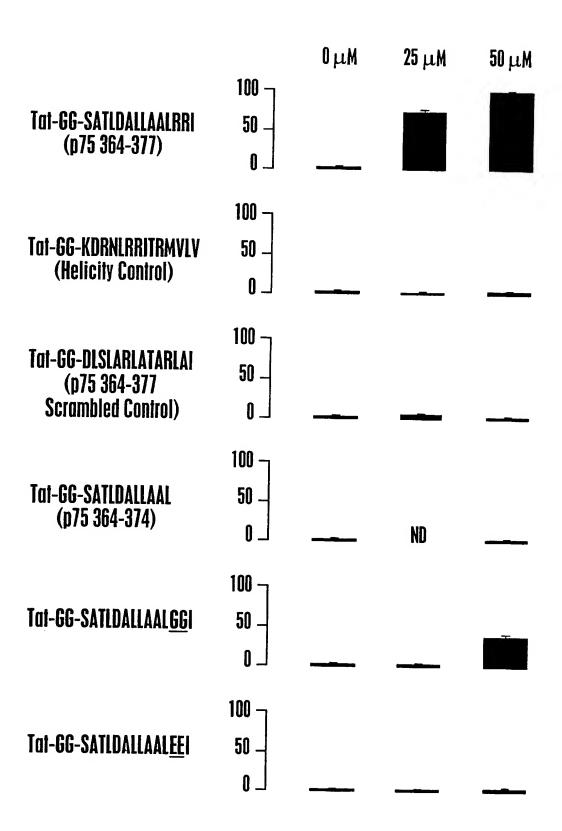


Figure 2A

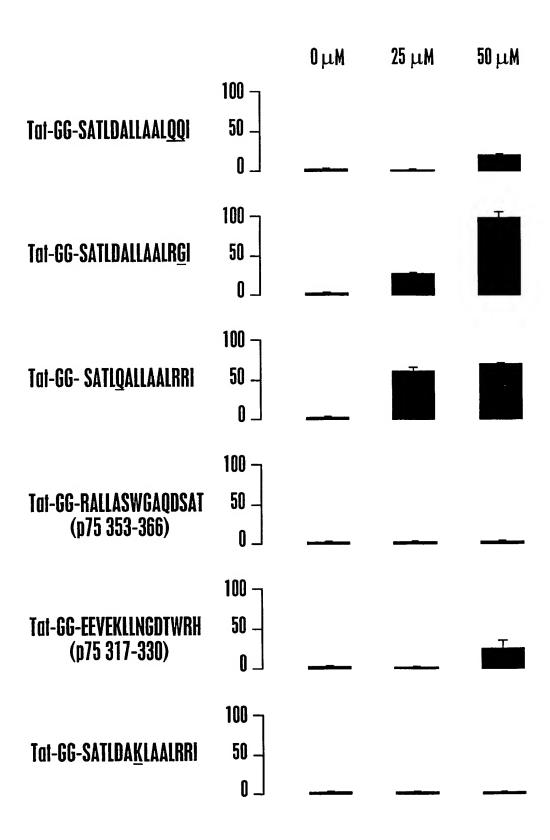


Figure 2B

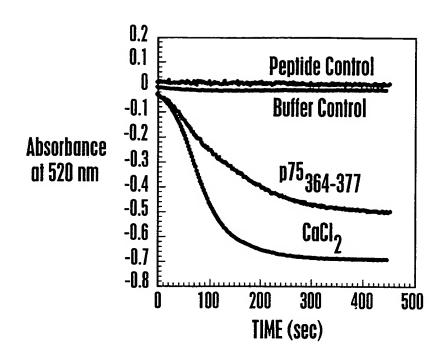


Figure 3A

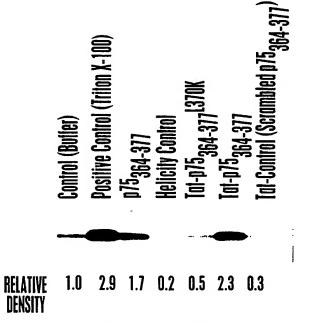


Figure 3B

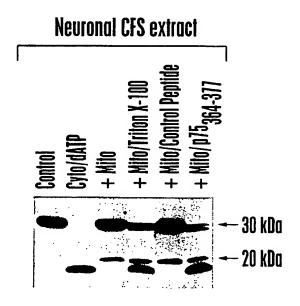


Figure 3C

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

- (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
  - (i) APPLICANT: The Burnham Institute
  - (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Proapoptotic Peptides, Dependence Polypeptides and Methods of Use
  - (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 72
  - (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
    - (A) ADDRESSEE: Campbell & Flores LLP
    - (B) STREET: 4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 700
    - (C) CITY: San Diego
    - (D) STATE: California
    - (E) COUNTRY: United States
    - (F) ZIP: 92122
  - (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
    - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
    - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
    - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
    - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
  - (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
    - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
    - (B) FILING DATE:
    - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
  - (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
    - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/041,886
    - (B) FILING DATE: 12-MAR-1998
  - (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
    - (A) NAME: Campbell, Cathryn A.
    - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 31,815
    - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: FP-LJ 3484
    - (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
      - (A) TELEPHONE: (619) 535-9001
      - (B) TELEFAX: (619) 535-8949
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 3386 base pairs
    - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
  - (ix) FEATURE:
    - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
    - (B) LOCATION: 114..1395
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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GGG GCA GGT GCC ACC Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr 5				
TTG CTG CTT CTG GGG Leu Leu Leu Gly 20				
ACA GGC CTG TAC ACA Thr Gly Leu Tyr Thr 35				
GGC GAG GGT GTG GCC Gly Glu Gly Val Ala 50				
CCC TGC CTG GAC AGC Pro Cys Leu Asp Ser 70	Val Thr Phe			
CCG TGC AAG CCG TGC Pro Cys Lys Pro Cys 85				
CCG TGC GTG GAG GCC Pro Cys Val Glu Ala 100				
TAC CAG GAT GAG ACG Tyr Gln Asp Glu Thr 115				
GCG GGC TCG GGC CTC Ala Gly Ser Gly Leu 130	GTG TTC TCC Val Phe Ser 135	TGC CAG GAC Cys Gln Asp 140	AAG CAG AAC ACC Lys Gln Asn Thr	GTG 548 Val 145
TGC GAG GAG TGC CCC Cys Glu Glu Cys Pro 150				
GAC CCG TGC CTG CCC Asp Pro Cys Leu Pro 165				
CGC GAG TGC ACA CGC Arg Glu Cys Thr Arg 180				
CGT TGG ATT ACA CGG Arg Trp Ile Thr Arg 195	TCC ACA CCC Ser Thr Pro 200	Pro Glu Gly	TCG GAC AGC ACA Ser Asp Ser Thr 205	GCC 740 Ala
CCC AGC ACC CAG GAG Pro Ser Thr Gln Glu 210				

					3					
AGC ACG GTG Ser Thr Val		Val Val								836
GTG GTG ACC Val Val Thr			Asp A							884
ATC CTG GCT Ile Leu Ala 260	Ala Val									932
AGG TGG AAC Arg Trp Asn 275					Gly A					980
GTG AAC CAG Val Asn Gln 290										1028
GGC ATC TCC Gly Ile Ser										1076
CAG ACA GCC Gln Thr Ala			Leu I							1124
AGC CTG CCC Ser Leu Pro 340										1172
TCT GCG GGG Ser Ala Gly 355					Gly G					1220
CCC GAG CAC Pro Glu His 370										1268
CTG CTT GCA Leu Leu Ala										1316
CTG GCC GCC Leu Ala Ala			Gln A			eu Val				1364
TGC AGT GAG Cys Ser Glu 420	Ser Thr				T GAG	CCCAACC	GGG	GAGC	ccc	1415
CGCCCGCCC	CACATTCC	GA CAACC	GATGC	TCCAGCC	AAC C	CCTGTGG	AG C	CCGC	ACCCC	1475
CACCCTTTGG	GGGGGCC	CG CCTGG	CAGAA	CTGAGCT	CCT C	TGGGCAG	GA C	CTCA	GAGTC	1535
CAGGCCCCAA	AACCACAG	CC CTGTC	AGTGC	AGCCCGT	GTG G	ССССТТС	AC T	TCTG	ACCAC	1595
ACTTCCTGTC	CAGAGAGA	GA AGTGC	CCCTG	CTGCCTC	CCC A	ACCCTGC	cc c	TGCC	CCGTC	1655
ACCATCTCAG	GCCACCTG	CC CCCTT	CTCCC	ACACTGO	TAG G	TGGGCCA	GC C	ССТС	CCACC	1715
ACAGCAGGTG	TCATATAT	GG GGGGC	CAACA	CCAGGGA	TGG T	ACTAGGG	GG A	AGTG	ACAAG	1775

GCCCCAGAGA	CTCAGAGGGA	GGAATCGAGG	AACCAGAGCC	ATGGACTCTA	CACTGTGAAC	1835
TTGGGGAACA	AGGGTGGCAT	CCCAGTGGCC	TCAACCCTCC	CTCAGCCCCT	CTTGCCCCCC	1895
ACCCCAGCCT	AAGATGAAGA	GGATCGGAGG	CTTGTCAGAG	CTGGGAGGGG	TTTTCGAAGC	1955
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AGGGGCCTCA	GGTTTGCCTG	AGGGCGAGGG	GAGGGTGGCA	GGTGACCTTC	TGGGAAATGG	2135
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GGTCTGCTCG	GCCGTCTTCA	CTCGCCCCCG	GGTTTGGCGG	GCCAAGGACT	GCCGACCGAG	2615
GCTGGAGCTG	GCGTCTGTCT	TCAAGGGCTT	ACACGTGGAG	GAATGCTCCC	CCATCCTCCC	2675
CTTCCCTGCA	AACATGGGGT	TGGCTGGGCC	CAGAAGGTTG	CGATGAAGAA	AAGCGGGCCA	2735
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CTCTAGACAA	CCCTGCAAAG	GACTGTTTTT	TCCTGAGCTT	GGCCAGAAGG	GGGCCATGAG	2855
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CCCCCAGCAA	CCCTCCTATC	ACCTCCCCTC	CTTGCCTCCT	GTGTAATCAT	TTCTTGGGCC	3335
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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  (A) LENGTH: 427 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

#### (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Gly Arg Ala Met Asp Gly Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Ser Leu Gly Gly Ala Lys Glu Ala Cys Pro Thr Gly Leu Tyr Thr His Ser Gly Glu Cys Cys Lys Ala Cys Asn Leu Gly Glu Gly Val Ala Gln Pro Cys Gly Ala Asn Gln Thr Val Cys Glu Pro Cys Leu Asp Ser Val Thr Phe Ser Asp Val Val Ser Ala Thr Glu Pro Cys Lys Pro Cys Thr Glu Cys Val Gly Leu Gln Ser Met Ser Ala Pro Cys Val Glu Ala Asp Asp Ala Val Cys Arg Cys Ala Tyr Gly Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Glu Thr Thr Gly Arg Cys Glu Ala Cys Arg Val Cys Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Leu Val Phe Ser Cys Gln Asp Lys Gln Asn Thr 135 Val Cys Glu Glu Cys Pro Asp Gly Thr Tyr Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn His Val Asp Pro Cys Leu Pro Cys Thr Val Cys Glu Asp Thr Glu Arg Gln Leu Arg Glu Cys Thr Arg Trp Ala Asp Ala Glu Cys Glu Glu Ile Pro 185 Gly Arg Trp Ile Thr Arg Ser Thr Pro Pro Glu Gly Ser Asp Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Gln Glu Pro Glu Ala Pro Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Ile Ala Ser Thr Val Ala Gly Val Val Thr Thr Val Met Gly Ser Ser Gln 235 Pro Val Val Thr Arg Gly Thr Thr Asp Asn Leu Ile Pro Val Tyr Cys Ser Ile Leu Ala Ala Val Val Gly Leu Val Ala Tyr Ile Ala Phe 265 Lys Arg Trp Asn Ser Cys Lys Gln Asn Lys Gln Gly Ala Asn Ser Arg Pro Val Asn Gln Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Gly Glu Lys Leu His Ser Asp 295 Ser Gly Ile Ser Val Asp Ser Gln Ser Leu His Asp Gln Gln Pro His Thr Gln Thr Ala Ser Gly Gln Ala Leu Lys Gly Asp Gly Gly Leu Tyr

325 330 335

Ser Ser Leu Pro Pro Ala Lys Arg Glu Glu Val Glu Lys Leu Leu Asn

- Gly Ser Ala Gly Asp Thr Trp Arg His Leu Ala Gly Glu Leu Gly Tyr
- Gln Pro Glu His Ile Asp Ser Phe Thr His Glu Ala Cys Pro Val Arg
- Ala Leu Leu Ala Ser Trp Ala Thr Gln Asp Ser Ala Thr Leu Asp Ala
- Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Arg Ile Gln Arg Ala Asp Leu Val Glu Ser 410

Leu Cys Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Thr Ser Pro Val 420

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Ser Ala Thr Leu Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Arg Ile

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
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Ser Ala Thr Leu Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Gly Gly Ile

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid

    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
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    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
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Ser Ala Thr Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Arg Ile 1 5 10

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:
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    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
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  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
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- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:
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    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln 1

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:
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    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
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  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

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  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 532..3286

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TCTTTTAAGA TCTGGGCATC TTTTGAATCT ACCCTTCAAG TATTAAGAGA CAGACTGTGA	300
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CAGAGCGCTT TTTGCGTGGT TGCTCCCGCA AGTTTCCTTC TCTGGAGCTT CCCGCAGGTG	420
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AAGGGGAGGC GGGGTAAGGG AAGTAGGTGG AAGATTCAGC CAAGCTCAAG G ATG GAA Met Glu 1	537
GTG CAG TTA GGG CTG GGA AGG GTC TAC CCT CGG CCG CCG TCC AAG ACC Val Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Tyr Pro Arg Pro Pro Ser Lys Thr 5 10 15	585
TAC CGA GGA GCT TTC CAG AAT CTG TTC CAG AGC GTG CGC GAA GTG ATC Tyr Arg Gly Ala Phe Gln Asn Leu Phe Gln Ser Val Arg Glu Val Ile 20 25 30	633
CAG AAC CCG GGC CCC AGG CAC CCA GAG GCC GCG AGC GCA GCA	681
GGC GCC AGT TTG CTG CTG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG GCAG Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln G55 60 65	729
CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAG CAA GAG ACT AGC CCC AGG CAG CAG	

										9						
Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 70	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Glu 75		Ser	Pro	Arg	Gln 80		Gln	
CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 85	GGT Gly	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	GGT Gly	TCT Ser 90	Pro	CAA Gln	GCC Ala	CAT His	CGT Arg 95	AGA Arg	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	825
ACA Thr	GGC Gly 100	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	GTC Val	CTG Leu	GAT Asp 105	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	CAG Gln	CAA Gln	CCT Pro 110	TCA Ser	CAG Gln	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	873
TCG Ser 115	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CAC His 120	CCC Pro	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	GGT Gly	TGC Cys 125	GTC Val	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	CCT Pro	GGA Gly 130	921
GCC Ala	GCC Ala	GTG Val	GCC Ala	GCC Ala 135	AGC Ser	AAG Lys	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	CCG Pro 140	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	CCA Pro	GCA Ala 145	CCT Pro	969
CCG Pro	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	GAT Asp 150	GAC Asp	TCA Ser	GCT Ala	GCC Ala	CCA Pro 155	TCC Ser	ACG Thr	TTG Leu	TCC Ser	CTG Leu 160	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	1017
CCC Pro	ACT Thr	TTC Phe 165	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	TTA Leu	AGC Ser	AGC Ser 170	TGC Cys	TCC Ser	GCT Ala	GAC Asp	CTT Leu 175	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	ATC Ile	1065
CTG Leu	AGC Ser 180	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	ACC Thr	ATG Met 185	CAA Gln	CTC Leu	CTT Leu	CAG Gln	CAA Gln 190	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	1113
GCA Ala 195	GTA Val	TCC Ser	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	AGC Ser 200	AGC Ser	AGC Ser	GGG Gly	AGA Arg	GCG Ala 205	AGG Arg	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	TCG Ser	GGG Gly 210	1161
GCT Ala	CCC Pro	ACT Thr	TCC Ser	TCC Ser 215	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	TAC Tyr	TTA Leu 220	GGG Gly	GGC Gly	ACT Thr	TCG Ser	ACC Thr 225	ATT Ile	1209
TCT Ser	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	GCC Ala 230	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	TTG Leu	TGT Cys	AAG Lys 235	GCA Ala	GTG Val	TCG Ser	GTG Val	TCC Ser 240	ATG Met	GGC Gly	1257
CTG Leu	GGT Gly	GTG Val 245	GAG Glu	GCG Ala	TTG Leu	GAG Glu	CAT His 250	CTG Leu	AGT Ser	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	GAA Glu 255	CAG Gln	CTT Leu	CGG Arg	1305
GGG Gly	GAT Asp 260	TGC Cys	ATG Met	TAC Tyr	GCC Ala	CCA Pro 265	CTT Leu	TTG Leu	GGA Gly	GTT Val	CCA Pro 270	CCC Pro	GCT Ala	GTG Val	CGT Arg	1353
CCC Pro 275	ACT Thr	CCT Pro	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	CCA Pro 280	TTG Leu	GCC Ala	GAA Glu	TGC Cys	AAA Lys 285	GGT Gly	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	CTA Leu	GAC Asp 290	1401
GAC Asp	AGC Ser	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	AAG Lys 295	AGC Ser	ACT Thr	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	ACT Thr 300	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	TCC Ser	CCT Pro 305	TTC Phe	1449
AAG Lys	GGA Gly	GGT Gly	TAC Tyr 310	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	GGG Gly	CTA Leu	GAA Glu 315	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	CTA Leu	GGC Gly 320	TGC Cys	TCT Ser	1497



GGC AGC GCT GCA GCA GGG AGC TCC GGG ACA CTT GAA CTG CCG TCT ACC 1545 Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Gly Thr Leu Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr CTG TCT CTC TAC AAG TCC GGA GCA CTG GAC GAG GCA GCT GCG TAC CAG 1593 Leu Ser Leu Tyr Lys Ser Gly Ala Leu Asp Glu Ala Ala Ala Tyr Gln AGT CGC GAC TAC TAC AAC TTT CCA CTG GCT CTG GCC GGA CCG CCC 1641 Ser Arg Asp Tyr Tyr Asn Phe Pro Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro 360 CCT CCG CCG CCT CCC CAT CCC CAC GCT CGC ATC AAG CTG GAG AAC CCG 1689 Pro Pro Pro Pro His Pro His Ala Arg Ile Lys Leu Glu Asn Pro 380 CTG GAC TAC GGC AGC GCC TGG GCG GCT GCG GCG GCG CAG TGC CGC TAT 1737 Leu Asp Tyr Gly Ser Ala Trp Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln Cys Arg Tyr 395 390 GGG GAC CTG GCG AGC CTG CAT GGC GCG GGT GCA GCG GGA CCC GGT TCT 1785 Gly Asp Leu Ala Ser Leu His Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser 410 415 1833 GGG TCA CCC TCA GCC GCT TCC TCA TCC TGG CAC ACT CTC TTC ACA Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Trp His Thr Leu Phe Thr 425 430 1881 GCC GAA GAA GGC CAG TTG TAT GGA CCG TGT GGT GGT GGT GGT GGT Ala Glu Glu Gly Gln Leu Tyr Gly Pro Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly 1929 460 1977 GGC GGC GGC GGC GAG GCG GAA GCT GTA GCC CCC TAC GGC TAC ACT Gly Gly Gly Gly Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Ala Pro Tyr Gly Tyr Thr 470 CGG CCC CCT CAG GGG CTG GCG GGC CAG GAA AGC GAC TTC ACC GCA CCT 2025 Arg Pro Pro Gln Gly Leu Ala Gly Gln Glu Ser Asp Phe Thr Ala Pro 2073 GAT GTG TGG TAC CCT GGC GGC ATG GTG AGC AGA GTG CCC TAT CCC AGT Asp Val Trp Tyr Pro Gly Gly Met Val Ser Arg Val Pro Tyr Pro Ser 500 CCC ACT TGT GTC AAA AGC GAA ATG GGC CCC TGG ATG GAT AGC TAC TCC 2121 Pro Thr Cys Val Lys Ser Glu Met Gly Pro Trp Met Asp Ser Tyr Ser 515 GGA CCT TAC GGG GAC ATG CGT TTG GAG ACT GCC AGG GAC CAT GTT TTG 2169 Gly Pro Tyr Gly Asp Met Arg Leu Glu Thr Ala Arg Asp His Val Leu 535 540 CCC ATT GAC TAT TAC TTT CCA CCC CAG AAG ACC TGC CTG ATC TGT GGA 2217 Pro Ile Asp Tyr Tyr Phe Pro Pro Gln Lys Thr Cys Leu Ile Cys Gly GAT GAA GCT TCT GGG TGT CAC TAT GGA GCT CTC ACA TGT GGA AGC TGC 2265 Asp Glu Ala Ser Gly Cys His Tyr Gly Ala Leu Thr Cys Gly Ser Cys

AAG Lys	GTC Val 580	Phe	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	GCC Ala 585	Ala	GAA Glu	. GGG . Gly	AAA Lys	CAG Gln 590	Lys	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	TGC Cys	2	2313
GCC Ala 595	Ser	AGA Arg	AAT Asn	GAT Asp	TGC Cys 600	ACT Thr	ATT Ile	GAT Asp	AAA Lys	TTC Phe 605	Arg	AGG Arg	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	TGT Cys 610	2	2361
CCA Pro	TCT Ser	TGT Cys	CGT Arg	CTT Leu 615	CGG Arg	AAA Lys	TGT Cys	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu 620	GCA Ala	GGG Gly	ATG Met	ACT Thr	CTG Leu 625	GGA Gly	2	2409
GCC Ala	CGG Arg	AAG Lys	CTG Leu 630	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	GGT Gly	AAT Asn 635	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	CTA Leu	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 640	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	2	2457
GAG Glu	GCT Ala	TCC Ser 645	AGC Ser	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	AGC Ser	CCC Pro 650	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	ACC Thr 655	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	2	2505
ACA Thr	GTG Val 660	TCA Ser	CAC His	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GGC Gly 665	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	TGT Cys	CAG Gln	CCC Pro 670	ATC Ile	TTT Phe	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	2	:553
GTC Val 675	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	GCC Ala	ATT Ile	GAG Glu 680	CCA Pro	GGT Gly	GTA Val	GTG Val	TGT Cys 685	GCT Ala	GGA Gly	CAC His	GAC Asp	AAC Asn 690	2	601
AAC Asn	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	GAC Asp	TCC Ser 695	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	GCC Ala	TTG Leu	CTC Leu 700	TCT Ser	AGC Ser	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GAA Glu 705	CTG Leu	2	649
GGA Gly	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	CAG Gln 710	CTT Leu	GTA Val	CAC His	GTG Val	GTC Val 715	AAG Lys	TGG Trp	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GCC Ala 720	TTG Leu	CCT Pro	2	697
GGC Gly	TTC Phe	CGC Arg 725	AAC Asn	TTA Leu	CAC His	GTG Val	GAC Asp 730	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	ATG Met	GCT Ala	GTC Val 735	ATT Ile	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	2	745
TCC Ser	TGG Trp 740	ATG Met	GGG Gly	CTC Leu	ATG Met	GTG Val 745	TTT Phe	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GGC Gly	TGG Trp 750	CGA Arg	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	2	793
AAT Asn 755	GTC Val	AAC Asn	TCC Ser	AGG Arg	ATG Met 760	CTC Leu	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	GCC Ala	CCT Pro 765	GAT Asp	CTG Leu	GTT Val	TTC Phe	AAT Asn 770	2	841
GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	ATG Met	CAC His 775	AAG Lys	TCC Ser	CGG Arg	ATG Met	TAC Tyr 780	AGC Ser	CAG Gln	TGT Cys	GTC Val	CGA Arg 785	ATG Met	21	889
AGG Arg	CAC His	CTC Leu	TCT Ser 790	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	TTT Phe	GGA Gly	TGG Trp 795	CTC Leu	CAA Gln	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	CCC Pro 800	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	29	937
TTC Phe	CTG Leu	TGC Cys 805	ATG Met	AAA Lys	GCA Ala	CTG Leu	CTA Leu 810	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	AGC Ser	ATT Ile	ATT Ile 815	CCA Pro	GTG Val	GAT Asp	29	985
GGG Gly	CTG Leu 820	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	CAA Gln	AAA Lys	TTC Phe 825	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	CTT Leu	CGA Arg 830	ATG Met	AAC Asn	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	30	033

														ACA Thr		308	1
														GTG Val 865		312	9
														ATC Ile		317	7
														ATC Ile		322	. 5
														ATC Ile		327	3
		ACC Thr		T GA	AAGCI	ATTGO	S AAA	ACCCI	TATT	TCC	CCACO	CCC P	AGCTO	CATGO	CC	332	6
CCC	TTC	AGA 1	rGTC1	гтстс	GC CT	GTT	AATA	C TCT	rgcac	CTAC	TCCI	CTGC	CAG I	rgcci	TGTTT	338	6
AAT	TCC	CT A	ATTGA	ATGT	AC AC	STCTO	STCAT	r GG	TTA	TAT	TTGC	CTGGC	CT 1	TTTT	TTTCT	344	6
CTT	CTC	rcc 1	TTC	TTTT	C T	CTT	ССТС	C CCI	CATC	AAC	CCTC	CCAT	GG (	CACCI	TCAGA	350	6
CTT	GCT	rcc (	CATTO	GTGGC	CT CO	CTATO	CTGTC	TT1	TGA	ATGG	TGTI	GTAT	GC (	CTTT	AATCT	356	6
GTG	ATGA:	rcc 1	CATA	ATGGC	CC CA	AGTGT	CAAC	TTC	STGCT	TGT	TTAC	CAGCA	ACT A	CTCI	GTGCC	362	6
AGC	CACA	CAA A	ACGT	TACI	T A	CTTA	ATGC	C ACC	GGAA	AGTT	TAGA	AGAGO	TA A	AGATI	ATCTG	368	6
GGGZ	TAA	CAA A	AACA?	AAA/	CA CO	CCGA	ATTC									371	5

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 918 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Met Glu Val Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Tyr Pro Arg Pro Pro Ser 1 15

Lys Thr Tyr Arg Gly Ala Phe Gln Asn Leu Phe Gln Ser Val Arg Glu 20 25 30

Val Ile Gln Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg His Pro Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala

Pro Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln 50  $\phantom{000}55\phantom{000}$ 

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Glu Thr Ser Pro Arg Gln

65 70 75 80 Gln Gln Gln Gln Gly Glu Asp Gly Ser Pro Gln Ala His Arg Arg Gly Pro Thr Gly Tyr Leu Val Leu Asp Glu Glu Gln Gln Pro Ser Gln 105 Pro Gln Ser Ala Leu Glu Cys His Pro Glu Arg Gly Cys Val Pro Glu 120 Pro Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Lys Gly Leu Pro Gln Gln Leu Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Glu Asp Asp Ser Ala Ala Pro Ser Thr Leu Ser Leu 150 Leu Gly Pro Thr Phe Pro Gly Leu Ser Ser Cys Ser Ala Asp Leu Lys Asp Ile Leu Ser Glu Ala Ser Thr Met Gln Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Glu Ala Val Ser Glu Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Arg Ala Arg Glu Ala Ser Gly Ala Pro Thr Ser Ser Lys Asp Asn Tyr Leu Gly Gly Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Cys Lys Ala Val Ser Val Ser Met Gly Leu Gly Val Glu Ala Leu Glu His Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Gln 250 Leu Arg Gly Asp Cys Met Tyr Ala Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Pro Pro Ala Val Arg Pro Thr Pro Cys Ala Pro Leu Ala Glu Cys Lys Gly Ser Leu Leu Asp Asp Ser Ala Gly Lys Ser Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Glu Tyr Ser 300 Pro Phe Lys Gly Gly Tyr Thr Lys Gly Leu Glu Gly Glu Ser Leu Gly Cys Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Gly Thr Leu Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr Leu Ser Leu Tyr Lys Ser Gly Ala Leu Asp Glu Ala Ala Ala 345 Tyr Gln Ser Arg Asp Tyr Tyr Asn Phe Pro Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro His Pro His Ala Arg Ile Lys Leu Glu Asn Pro Leu Asp Tyr Gly Ser Ala Trp Ala Ala Ala Ala Gln Cys 390 Arg Tyr Gly Asp Leu Ala Ser Leu His Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Pro

405 410 415 Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Trp His Thr Leu 425 Phe Thr Ala Glu Glu Gly Gln Leu Tyr Gly Pro Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Ala Pro Tyr Gly Tyr Thr Arg Pro Pro Gln Gly Leu Ala Gly Gln Glu Ser Asp Phe Thr Ala Pro Asp Val Trp Tyr Pro Gly Gly Met Val Ser Arg Val Pro Tyr 505 Pro Ser Pro Thr Cys Val Lys Ser Glu Met Gly Pro Trp Met Asp Ser Tyr Ser Gly Pro Tyr Gly Asp Met Arg Leu Glu Thr Ala Arg Asp His Val Leu Pro Ile Asp Tyr Tyr Phe Pro Pro Gln Lys Thr Cys Leu Ile Cys Gly Asp Glu Ala Ser Gly Cys His Tyr Gly Ala Leu Thr Cys Gly Ser Cys Lys Val Phe Phe Lys Arg Ala Ala Glu Gly Lys Gln Lys Tyr Leu Cys Ala Ser Arg Asn Asp Cys Thr Ile Asp Lys Phe Arg Arg Lys Asn Cys Pro Ser Cys Arg Leu Arg Lys Cys Tyr Glu Ala Gly Met Thr Leu Gly Ala Arg Lys Leu Lys Leu Gly Asn Leu Lys Leu Gln Glu Glu Gly Glu Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Glu Glu Thr Thr Gln 645 650 Lys Leu Thr Val Ser His Ile Glu Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Pro Ile Phe Leu Asn Val Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Pro Gly Val Val Cys Ala Gly His Asp Asn Asn Gln Pro Asp Ser Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Glu Leu Gly Glu Arg Gln Leu Val His Val Val Lys Trp Ala Lys Ala Leu Pro Gly Phe Arg Asn Leu His Val Asp Asp Gln Met Ala Val Ile 730

Gln	Tyr	Ser	Trp 740	Met	Gly	Leu	Met	Val 745	Phe	Ala	Met	Gly	Trp 750	Arg	Sei
Phe	Thr	Asn 755	Val	Asn	Ser	Arg	Met 760	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Pro 765	Asp	Leu	Val
Phe	Asn 770	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Met	His 775	Lys	Ser	Arg	Met	Tyr 780	Ser	Gln	Cys	Val
Arg 785	Met	Arg	His	Leu	Ser 790	Gln	Glu	Phe	Gly	Trp 795	Leu	Gln	Ile	Thr	Pro 800
Gln	Glu	Phe	Leu	Cys 805	Met	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu 810	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ile	Ile 815	Pro
Val	Asp	Gly	Leu 820	Lys	Asn	Gln	Lys	Phe 825	Phe	Asp	Glu	Leu	Arg 830	Met	Asn
Tyr	Ile	Lys 835	Glu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Ile 840	Ile	Ala	Cys	Lys	Arg 845	Lys	Asn	Pro
Thr	Ser 850	Cys	Ser	Arg	Arg	Phe 855	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Thr	Lys 860	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser
Val 865	Gln	Pro	Ile	Ala	Arg 870	Glu	Leu	His	Gln	Phe 875	Thr	Phe	Asp	Leu	Leu 880
Ile	Lys	Ser	His	Met 885	Val	Ser	Val	Asp	Phe 890	Pro	Glu	Met	Met	Ala 895	Glu
Ile	Ile	Ser	Val 900	Gln	Val	Pro	Lys	Ile 905	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val 910	Lys	Pro
Ile	Tyr	Phe 915	His	Thr	Gln										
(2)	INFO	RMAT	ION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:12	<b>:</b> :							
	(i)		) LE 3) TY :) ST	NGTH PE: RAND	IARAC I: 17 nucl EDNE	76 b eic SS:	ase acid	pair I	:s						

# (ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 36..1116

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

TCGGCGTGGG GGCCGTTGGC TCCAGACAAA TAAAC ATG GAG TCC ATC TTC CAC 53 Met Glu Ser Ile Phe His GAG AAA CAA GAA GGC TCA CTT TGT GCT CAA CAT TGC CTG AAT AAC TTA 101 Glu Lys Gln Glu Gly Ser Leu Cys Ala Gln His Cys Leu Asn Asn Leu 10 TTG CAA GGA GAA TAT TTT AGC CCT GTG GAA TTA TCC TCA ATT GCA CAT 149

Leu	Gln	Gly 25	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Pro 30	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser 35	Ile	Ala	His	
					GAG Glu											197
					ACG Thr 60											245
					TCT Ser											293
					ATC Ile											341
					AAT Asn											389
					AGA Arg											437
					CCA Pro 140											485
					CAA Gln											533
					TGC Cys											581
					CGA Arg											629
					GTC Val											677
					GGA Gly 220											725
AGG Arg	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	GCA Ala	CTA Leu 235	AGT Ser	CGC Arg	CAA Gln	GAA Glu	ATT Ile 240	GAC Asp	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 245	GAA Glu	773
					GCT Ala											821
					ATG Met											869

GAA G Glu G 2																917
AAG C Lys G 295	CAG Sln	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 300	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 305	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 310	965
CAG C Gln G																1013
CCA T Pro C	Cys (	GAA Glu	AGG Arg 330	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	AGT Ser	TCA Ser 335	GGA Gly	GCA Ala	CTT Leu	GGG Gly	AGT Ser 340	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	1061
GGT A Gly L	ys i	GCC Ala 345	TGC Cys	TCA Ser	CCA Pro	TTC Phe	ATC Ile 350	ATG Met	TTC Phe	GCT Ala	ACC Thr	TTC Phe 355	ACA Thr	CTT Leu	TAT Tyr	1109
CTG A Leu T		T AA	.GAGC	TCCA	TGI	'GATT	TTT	GCTT	'TACA	TT A	TTCI	'TCAI	T CO	CCTCT	'TTAA	1166
TCATA	ATTA	AG A	CTCT	TAAG	T AA	ATTT	'GTAA	TCT	'ACTA	TAA	TTCC	CTGG	r TA	TAAGG	AGCAA	1226
GGTTA	CCA	AA A	AAAA	AAAA	A AA	AAAA	AAAG	CTA	GATG	TGG	TGGC	TCAC	AT C	CTGTA	ATCCC	1286
AGCAC'	TTT	GG G	AAAC	CAAG	G CA	GGAG	AGGA	TTG	CTAG	AAC	ATTT	AATG	AA 1	ACTT	TAACA	1346
TAATA	ATT:	ra a	ACTT	CACA	G TA	ATTT	GTAC	AGT	CTCC	AGA	AATT	CCTT	AG A	CATC	ATGAA	1406
TATTT'	TTC:	гт т	TTTT	GGGG	T GA	CAGG	GCAA	AAC	TCTG	TCT	CAAA	AAAA	AA A	AAAA	AAAAA	1466
AAAGG	GCT	GG A	CACG	GTGG	С ТТ	ACGC	CTGT	TAT	CCCG	GCA	CTTT	GGGA	.GG C	CAAG	GCCGA	1526
TGGAT	CAC	CT G	AGGT	CAGG	A GT	TCAA	GACC	AGC	CTGG	CCA	ACAT	GGTG	AA A	rccc	ATCTC	1586
TACTA	AAA	A TA	CAAA	AATT	T GC	TGGG	CATG	GTG	GTGG	GCA	CCTG	TAAT	cc c	AGGA	GGCTG	1646
AGGCA	.GGA	SA A	TCAC	TTGA	A CC	TGGG	AGCG	GAG	ATTG	CAG	TGAG	CCAA	GA I	TGTG	CCATT	1706
GAACT	CCA	GC C	TGGG	TGAC	A AG	ACCA	AAAC	TCC	ATCT	CAA	AAAA	AAAA	AA A	AAAA	AAGCG	1766
ACAGC	AAC	<b>G</b> G														1776

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 360 amino acids
    (B) TYPE: amino acid
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

Met Glu Ser Ile Phe His Glu Lys Gln Glu Gly Ser Leu Cys Ala Gln

His Cys Leu Asn Asn Leu Leu Gln Gly Glu Tyr Phe Ser Pro Val Glu 20 25 30

Leu Ser Ser Ile Ala His Gln Leu Asp Glu Glu Glu Arg Met Arg Met Ala Glu Gly Gly Val Thr Ser Glu Asp Tyr Arg Thr Phe Leu Gln Gln Pro Ser Gly Asn Met Asp Asp Ser Gly Phe Phe Ser Ile Gln Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Leu Lys Val Trp Gly Leu Glu Leu Ile Leu Phe Asn Ser Pro Glu Tyr Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile Asp Pro Ile Asn Glu Arg Ser Phe Ile Cys Asn Tyr Lys Glu His Trp Phe Thr Val Arg Lys Leu Gly Lys Gln Trp Phe Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Thr Gly Pro Glu Leu Ile Ser Asp Thr Tyr Leu Ala Leu Phe Leu Ala Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu Gly Tyr 150 Ser Ile Phe Val Val Lys Gly Asp Leu Pro Asp Cys Glu Ala Asp Gln Leu Leu Gln Met Ile Arg Val Gln Gln Met His Arg Pro Lys Leu Ile 185 Gly Glu Glu Leu Ala Gln Leu Lys Glu Gln Arg Val His Lys Thr Asp Leu Glu Arg Met Leu Glu Ala Asn Asp Gly Ser Gly Met Leu Asp Glu Asp Glu Glu Asp Leu Gln Arg Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Arg Gln Glu Ile Asp Met Glu Asp Glu Glu Ala Asp Leu Arg Arg Ala Ile Gln Leu Ser Met Gln Gly Ser Ser Arg Asn Ile Ser Gln Asp Met Thr Gln Thr Ser 265 Gly Thr Asn Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Leu Arg Lys Arg Arg Glu Ala Tyr Ser Gly Gln Ser Ser His Pro Cys Glu Arg Pro Ala Thr Ser Ser Gly 330 Ala Leu Gly Ser Asp Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Ser Pro Phe Ile Met Phe Ala Thr Phe Thr Leu Tyr Leu Thr 355

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 10348 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 316..9748
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

TTGCTGT	GTG .	AGGC	AGAAC	CC TO	GCGGC	GGC	A GGC	GCG	GCT	GGTT	CCC	rgg (	CCAG	CCATTG	60
GCAGAGT	CCG	CAGG	CTAGO	GG C	rgtc <i>i</i>	AATC	A TGC	CTGG	CCGG	CGT	GCC	CCG (	CCTC	CGCCGG	120
CGCGGCC	CCG	ССТС	CGCCC	GG CC	GCAC	STCTO	G GGZ	ACGC	AAGG	CGCC	CGTGC	GGG (	GCTGC	CCGGGA	180
CGGGTCC.	AAG	ATGGA	ACGGC	CC G	CTCAC	GTT	TGC	CTTT	racc	TGC	GCCC	CAG A	AGCCC	CCATTC	240
ATTGCCC	CGG	TGCT	SAGC	GG CC	GCCG	CGAG	r CGC	CCC	SAGG	CCTC	CCGGC	GGA (	CTGCC	CGTGCC	300
GGGCGGG.	AGA	CCGC		Ala			ı Glı						a Phe	C GAG e Glu	351
TCC CTC Ser Leu		Ser													399
CAG CAG Gln Gln 30	Gln														447
CCG CCG Pro Pro 45															495
CAG CCG Gln Pro															543
CCA CCC Pro Pro															591
GAA CTT Glu Leu		Ala													639
TGT GAA Cys Glu 110	Asn														687
AAA CTT Lys Leu 125															735



PCT/US99/05250

GCA GAG TCA GAT GTC AGG ATG GTG GCT GAC GAA TGC CTC AAC AAA GTT 783 Ala Glu Ser Asp Val Arg Met Val Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Asn Lys Val 150 ATC AAA GCT TTG ATG GAT TCT AAT CTT CCA AGG TTA CAG CTC GAG CTC Ile Lys Ala Leu Met Asp Ser Asn Leu Pro Arg Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu TAT AAG GAA ATT AAA AAG AAT GGT GCC CCT CGG AGT TTG CGT GCC 879 Tyr Lys Glu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ala Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Ala CTG TGG AGG TTT GCT GAG CTG GCT CAC CTG GTT CGG CCT CAG AAA TGC 927 Leu Trp Arg Phe Ala Glu Leu Ala His Leu Val Arg Pro Gln Lys Cys 195 AGG CCT TAC CTG GTG AAC CTT CTG CCG TGC CTG ACT CGA ACA AGC AAG 975 Arg Pro Tyr Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Pro Cys Leu Thr Arg Thr Ser Lys 210 215 AGA CCC GAA GAA TCA GTC CAG GAG ACC TTG GCT GCA GCT GTT CCC AAA 1023 Arg Pro Glu Glu Ser Val Gln Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Lys 225 230 ATT ATG GCT TCT TTT GGC AAT TTT GCA AAT GAC AAT GAA ATT AAG GTT 1071 Ile Met Ala Ser Phe Gly Asn Phe Ala Asn Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys Val 245 TTG TTA AAG GCC TTC ATA GCG AAC CTG AAG TCA AGC TCC CCC ACC ATT 1119 Leu Leu Lys Ala Phe Ile Ala Asn Leu Lys Ser Ser Fro Thr Ile 255 CGG CGG ACA GCG GCT GGA TCA GCA GTG AGC ATC TGC CAG CAC TCA AGA 1167 Arg Arg Thr Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Gln His Ser Arg 270 275 AGG ACA CAA TAT TTC TAT AGT TGG CTA CTA AAT GTG CTC TTA GGC TTA 1215 Arg Thr Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Ser Trp Leu Leu Asn Val Leu Leu Gly Leu 285 290 CTC GTT CCT GTC GAG GAT GAA CAC TCC ACT CTG CTG ATT CTT GGC GTG 1263 Leu Val Pro Val Glu Asp Glu His Ser Thr Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Val 310 CTG CTC ACC CTG AGG TAT TTG GTG CCC TTG CTG CAG CAG GTC AAG 1311 Leu Leu Thr Leu Arg Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Val Lys GAC ACA AGC CTG AAA GGC AGC TTC GGA GTG ACA AGG AAA GAA ATG GAA 1359 Asp Thr Ser Leu Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Arg Lys Glu Met Glu GTC TCT CCT TCT GCA GAG CAG CTT GTC CAG GTT TAT GAA CTG ACG TTA 1407 Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Glu Gln Leu Val Gln Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr Leu 355 CAT CAT ACA CAG CAC CAA GAC CAC AAT GTT GTG ACC GGA GCC CTG GAG 1455 His His Thr Gln His Gln Asp His Asn Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Glu 370 CTG TTG CAG CAG CTC TTC AGA ACG CCT CCA CCC GAG CTT CTG CAA ACC 1503 Leu Leu Gln Gln Leu Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr 390

					21			
				CAG Gln 405				1551
				AGT Ser				1599
				CTT Leu				1647
				TTG Leu				1695
				ACA Thr				1743
				GGG Gly 485				1791
				CCA Pro				1839
				TGT Cys				1887
				AGC Ser				1935
				GAC Asp				1983
				CAG Gln 565				2031
				TCT Ser				2079
				ATT Ile				2127
				GAT Asp				2175
				GCA Ala				2223
				AGT Ser 645				2271

GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GCT Ala 655	ACT Thr	GAA Glu	CCG Pro	GGT Gly	GAT Asp 660	CAA Gln	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	CCT Pro 665	TGC Cys	CGC Arg	ATC Ile	2319
AAA Lys	GGT Gly 670	GAC Asp	ATT Ile	GGA Gly	CAG Gln	TCC Ser 675	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	TCT Ser 680	GCA Ala	CCT Pro	CTT Leu	GTC Val	2367
CAT His 685	TGT Cys	GTC Val	CGC Arg	CTT Leu	TTA Leu 690	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	TCG Ser	TTT Phe	TTG Leu 695	CTA Leu	ACA Thr	GGG Gly	GGA Gly	AAA Lys 700	2415
	GTG Val															2463
GCC Ala	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	TGT Cys 720	GTG Val	GGA Gly	GCA Ala	GCT Ala	GTG Val 725	GCC Ala	CTC Leu	CAC His	CCG Pro	GAA Glu 730	TCT Ser	TTC Phe	2511
	AGC Ser															2559
	CAG Gln 750															2607
CAG Gln 765	GTT Val	CGA Arg	GGA Gly	GCC Ala	ACT Thr 770	GCC Ala	ATT Ile	CTC Leu	TGT Cys	GGG Gly 775	ACC Thr	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	TCC Ser 780	2655
ATC Ile	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	AGG Arg	TCC Ser 785	CGC Arg	TTC Phe	CAC His	GTG Val	GGA Gly 790	GAT Asp	TGG Trp	ATG Met	GGC Gly	ACC Thr 795	ATT Ile	2703
	ACC Thr															2751
	CGG Arg															2799
	ACA Thr 830															2847
AGT Ser 845	GAG Glu	TTA Leu	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 850	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	GAT Asp	GTG Val 855	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	AGG Arg	AAC Asn 860	2895
AGT Ser	TCC Ser	TAT Tyr	TGG Trp	CTG Leu 865	GTG Val	AGG Arg	ACA Thr	GAG Glu	CTT Leu 870	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	ACC Thr	CTT Leu	GCA Ala 875	GAG Glu	2943
ATT Ile	GAC Asp	TTC Phe	AGG Arg 880	CTG Leu	GTG Val	AGC Ser	TTT Phe	TTG Leu 885	GAG Glu	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	GCA Ala	GAA Glu 890	AAC Asn	TTA Leu	2991
CAC His	AGA Arg	GGG Gly 895	GCT Ala	CAT His	CAT His	TAT Tyr	ACA Thr 900	GGG Gly	CTT Leu	TTA Leu	AAA Lys	CTG Leu 905	CAA Gln	GAA Glu	CGA Arg	3039

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GTG CTC AAT AAT GTT GTC Val Leu Asn Asn Val Val 910			
GTG CGA CAT GTT GCC GCA Val Arg His Val Ala Ala 925 930			
TTT TAT AAA TGT GAC CAA Phe Tyr Lys Cys Asp Gln 945			l Ala
AGA GAT CAA AGC AGT GTT Arg Asp Gln Ser Ser Val 960			
CCT CCA TCT CAT TTC TCC Pro Pro Ser His Phe Ser 975			
TAT AAC CTA CTA CCA AGC Tyr Asn Leu Leu Pro Ser 990			
TCA AGA GTT ATT GCA GCA Ser Arg Val Ile Ala Ala 1005 1010	Val Ser His Glu		
AGA GCA CTC ACA TTT GGA Arg Ala Leu Thr Phe Gly 1025		Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser	Thr
GCC TTC CCA GTT TGC ATT Ala Phe Pro Val Cys Ile 1040			
CCA CTG AGT GCC TCA GAT Pro Leu Ser Ala Ser Asp 1055			
GCC ACA ATG ATT CTG ACC Ala Thr Met Ile Leu Thr 1070			
CTC TCA GCC CAT CAA GAT Leu Ser Ala His Gln Asp 1085 1090	Ala Leu Ile Leu		
GCC AGT GCT CCC AAA TCT Ala Ser Ala Pro Lys Ser 1105		Trp Ala Ser Glu Glu	ı Glu
GCC AAC CCA GCA GCC ACC		GTC TGG CCA GCC CTC Val Trp Pro Ala Leu 1130	
1120			

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									24						
CCC GCA Pro Ala 1165	ATA	AAG Lys	GCA Ala	GCC Ala 117	Leu	CCT Pro	TCT Ser	CTA Leu	ACA Thr 117	Asn	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	TCT Şer	CTA Leu 1180	3855
AGT CCC Ser Pro	ATC Ile	CGA Arg	CGA Arg 118	Lys	GGG Gly	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	AAA Lys 119	Glu	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	GAA Glu	CAA Gln 119	Ala	3903
TCT GTA Ser Val	CCG Pro	TTG Leu 1200	Ser	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	GGC Gly 120	Ser	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	AGT Ser	GCA Ala 121	Ala	TCT Ser	3951
AGA CAA Arg Gln	TCT Ser 1215	Asp	ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GGT Gly	CCT Pro 122	Val	ACA Thr	ACA Thr	AGT Ser	AAA Lys 122	Ser	TCA Ser	TCA Ser	3999
CTG GGG Leu Gly 123	Ser	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr	CAT His	CTT Leu 123	Pro	TCA Ser	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	AAA Lys 1240	Leu	CAT His	GAT Asp	GTC Val	4047
CTG AAA Leu Lys 1245	GCT Ala	ACA Thr	CAC His	GCT Ala 1250	Asn	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GTC Val	ACG Thr 1255	Leu	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CAG Gln	AAC Asn 1260	4095
AGC ACG Ser Thr	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	TTT Phe 1265	Gly	GGG Gly	TTT Phe	CTC Leu	CGC Arg 1270	Ser	GCC Ala	TTG Leu	GAT Asp	GTT Val 1275	Leu	4143
TCT CAG Ser Gln	ATA Ile	CTA Leu 1280	Glu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	ACA Thr	CTG Leu 1285	Gln	GAC Asp	ATT Ile	GGG Gly	AAG Lys 1290	Cys	GTT Val	4191
GAA GAG Glu Glu	ATC Ile 1295	Leu	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	AAA Lys 1300	Ser	TGC Cys	TTT Phe	AGT Ser	CGA Arg 1305	Glu	CCA Pro	ATG Met	4239
ATG GCA Met Ala 1310	Thr	GTT Val	TGT Cys	GTT Val	CAA Gln 1315	Gln	TTG Leu	TTG Leu	AAG Lys	ACT Thr 1320	Leu	TTT Phe	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	4287
AAC TTG Asn Leu 1325	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	TTT Phe 1330	Asp	GGC Gly	TTA Leu	TCT Ser	TCC Ser 1335	Asn	CCC Pro	AGC Ser	AAG Lys	TCA Ser 1340	4335
CAA GGC Gln Gly	CGA Arg	Ala	CAG Gln 1345	Arg	CTT Leu	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	TCC Ser 1350	Ser	GTG Val	AGG Arg	CCA Pro	GGC Gly 1355	Leu	4383
TAC CAC Tyr His	Tyr	TGC Cys 1360	Phe	ATG Met	GCC Ala	CCG Pro	TAC Tyr 1365	Thr	CAC His	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	CAG Gln 1370	Ala	CTC Leu	4431
GCT GAC Ala Asp	GCC . Ala 1375	Ser	CTG Leu	AGG Arg	AAC Asn	ATG Met 1380	Val	CAG Gln	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	CAG Gln 1385	Glu	AAC Asn	GAC Asp	4479
ACC TCG Thr Ser 1390	Gly '	TGG Trp	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	GTC Val 1395	Leu	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	GTG Val	TCT Ser 1400	Thr	CAG Gln	TTG Leu	AAG Lys	4527
ACA AAC Thr Asn 1405	CTC :	ACG . Thr	Ser	GTC Val 1410	Thr	AAG Lys	AAC Asn	Arg	GCA Ala 1415	Asp	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	Ala	ATT Ile 1420	4575

CAT His	AAT Asn	CAC His	ATT Ile	CGT Arg 142	Leu	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	CCI Pro	CTT Leu 143	Val	ATA Ile	AAA Lys	A GCT	T TTA a Leu 143	A AAA Lys 35		4623
CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	ACG Thr	ACT Thr 144	Thr	ACA Thr	TGT Cys	GTG Val	CAG Gln 144	Leu	CAG Gln	AAC Lys	CAC Glr	GT1 Val	Lei	A GAT 1 Asp		4671
TTG Leu	CTG Leu	GCG Ala 145	Gln	CTG Leu	GTT Val	CAG Gln	TTA Leu 146	Arg	GTT Val	AAT Asn	TAC Tyr	TGT Cys	Leu	CTC Lev	GAT Asp		4719 ·
TCA Ser	GAT Asp 147	Gln	GTG Val	TTT Phe	ATT Ile	GGC Gly 147	Phe	GTA Val	TTG Leu	AAA Lys	CAG Gln 148	Phe	GAA Glu	TAC Tyr	ATT		4767
GAA Glu 148	Val	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	TTC Phe	AGG Arg 1490	Glu	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	GCA Ala	ATC Ile 149	Ile	CCA Pro	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 1500		4815
TTC Phe	TTC Phe	TTG Leu	GTA Val	TTA Leu 1505	Leu	TCT Ser	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	CGC Arg 1510	Tyr	CAT His	TCA Ser	AAA Lys	CAG Gln 151	Ile		4863
ATT Ile	GGA Gly	ATT Ile	CCT Pro 1520	Lys	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	CAG Gln	CTC Leu 152	TGT Cys 5	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	ATG Met 153	Ala	AGT Ser		4911
GGA Gly	AGG Arg	AAG Lys 1535	Ala	GTG Val	ACA Thr	CAT His	GCC Ala 1540	Ile	CCG Pro	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 154	Pro	ATA Ile	GTC Val		4959
CAC His	GAC Asp 1550	Leu	TTT Phe	GTA Val	TTA Leu	AGA Arg 1555	Gly	ACA Thr	AAT Asn	AAA Lys	GCT Ala 1560	Asp	GCA Ala	GGA Gly	AAA Lys		5007
GAG Glu 1565	Leu	GAA Glu	ACC Thr	CAA Gln	AAA Lys 1570	Glu	GTG Val	GTG Val	GTG Val	TCA Ser 1575	Met	TTA Leu	CTG Leu	AGA Arg	CTC Leu 1580		5055
ATC Ile	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	CAT His	CAG Gln 1585	Val	TTG Leu	GAG Glu	ATG Met	TTC Phe 1590	Ile	CTT Leu	GTC Val	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 159	Gln		5103
TGC Cys	CAC His	AAG Lys	GAG Glu 1600	Asn	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	TGG Trp 1605	AAG Lys	CGA Arg	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	CGA Arg 1610	Gln	ATA Ile		5151
GCT Ala	GAC Asp	ATC Ile 1615	Ile	CTC Leu	CCA Pro	ATG Met	TTA Leu 1620	Ala	AAA Lys	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	ATG Met 1625	His	ATT Ile	GAC Asp		5199
Ser	CAT His 1630	Glu	GCC Ala	CTT Leu	Gly	GTG Val 1635	Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr	Leu	TTT Phe 1640	Glu	ATT Ile	TTG Leu	GCC Ala		5247
CCT Pro 1645	Ser	TCC Ser	CTC Leu	Arg	CCG Pro 1650	Val .	GAC Asp	ATG Met	CTT Leu	TTA Leu 1655	Arg	AGT Ser	ATG Met	TTC Phe	GTC Val 1660		5295
ACT Thr	CCA Pro	AAC . Asn	Thr	ATG Met 1 1665	GCG Ala	TCC Ser	GTG . Val	AGC Ser	ACT Thr 1670	Val	CAA Gln	CTG Leu	TGG Trp	ATA Ile 1675	Ser	!	5343

	ATT Ile			Ile					Ile					Glu			5391
ATT Ile	GTT Val	CTT Leu 169	TCT Ser	CGT	ATT Ile	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 170	CTC Leu	TCC	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CCG Pro 170	TAT Tyr	TTA	ATC Ile		5439
	TGT Cys 171	Thr					Leu					Ser					5487
CTA Leu 172	GAA Glu 5	GAA Glu	CAC His	AGT Ser	GAA Glu 173	Gly	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	ATA Ile	AAG Lys 173	Asn	TTG Leu	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	GAA Glu 1740		5535
ACA Thr	TTT Phe	TCA Ser	AGG Arg	TTT Phe 174	Leu	TTA Leu	CAA Gln	CTG Leu	GTT Val 1750	Gly	ATT Ile	CTT Leu	TTA Leu	GAA Glu 175	Asp		5583
ATT Ile	GTT Val	ACA Thr	AAA Lys 1760	Gln	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	GTG Val	GAA Glu 176	Met	AGT Ser	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	CAA Gln 1770	His	ACT Thr		5631
TTC Phe	TAT Tyr	TGC Cys 1775	Gln	GAA Glu	CTA Leu	GGC Gly	ACA Thr 1780	Leu	CTA Leu	ATG Met	TGT Cys	CTG Leu 1785	Ile	CAC His	ATC Ile		5679
TTC Phe	AAG Lys 1790	Ser	GGA Gly	ATG Met	TTC Phe	CGG Arg 1795	Arg	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	GCA Ala	GCT Ala 1800	Ala	ACT Thr	AGG Arg	CTG Leu		5727
	CGC Arg					Gly					Thr						5775
AAC Asn	TTG Leu	CGG Arg	GCT Ala	CGT Arg 1825	Ser	ATG Met	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	ACC Thr 1830	His	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GTG Val 1835	Leu		5823
CTC Leu	TGG Trp	TGT Cys	CAG Gln 1840	Ile	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CTT Leu	GTC Val 1845	Asn	CAC His	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr 1850	Arg	TGG Trp		5871
TGG Trp	GCA Ala	GAA Glu 1855	Val	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CCG Pro 1860	Lys	AGA Arg	CAC His	AGT Ser	CTG Leu 1865	Ser	AGC Ser	ACA Thr		5919
AAG Lys	TTA Leu 1870	Leu	AGT Ser	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	ATG Met 1875	Ser	GGA Gly	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu 1880	Asp	TCT Ser	GAC Asp	TTG Leu		5967
GCA Ala 1885	GCC Ala	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	GGA Gly	ATG Met 1890	Cys	AAT Asn	AGA Arg	GAA Glu	ATA Ile 1895	Val	CGA Arg	AGA Arg	GGG Gly	GCT Ala 1900	,	6015
CTC Leu	ATT Ile	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	TGT Cys 1905	Asp	TAT Tyr	GTC Val	TGT Cys	CAG Gln 1910	Asn	CTC Leu	CAT His	GAC Asp	TCC Ser 1915	Glu	1	6063
CAC His	TTA Leu	ACG Thr	TGG Trp 1920	Leu	ATT Ile	GTA Val	AAT Asn	CAC His 1925	Ile	CAA Gln	GAT Asp	CTG Leu	ATC Ile 1930	Ser	CTT Leu	(	6111

TCC Ser	CAC His	GAG Glu 193	Pro	CCA Pro	GTA Val	CAG Gln	GAC Asp 194	Phe	ATC Ile	AGT Ser	GCC Ala	GTT Val 194	His	CGG Arg	AAC Asn	6159
TCT Ser	GCT Ala 195	Ala	AGC Ser	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	TTC Phe 195	Ile	CAG Gln	GCA Ala	ATT	CAG Gln 196	Ser	CGT Arg	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	6207
AAC Asn 196	Leu	TCA Ser	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	ACC Thr 197	Met	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	ACT Thr 197	Leu	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	GAG Glu 1980	6255
GGG Gly	ATC Ile	CAT His	CTC Leu	AGC Ser 198	Gln	TCG Ser	GGA Gly	GCT Ala	GTG Val 199	Leu	ACG Thr	CTG Leu	TAT Tyr	GTG Val 199	Asp	6303
AGG Arg	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	TGC Cys 2000	Thr	CCT Pro	TTC Phe	CGT Arg	GTG Val 200	Leu	GCT Ala	CGC Arg	ATG Met	GTC Val 201	Asp	ATC Ile	6351
CTT Leu	GCT Ala	TGT Cys 201	Arg	CGG Arg	GTA Val	GAA Glu	ATG Met 2020	Leu	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GCA Ala	AAT Asn 202	Leu	CAG Gln	AGC Ser	6399
AGC Ser	ATG Met 203	Ala	CAG Gln	TTG Leu	CCA Pro	ATG Met 203	Glu	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	AAC Asn	AGA Arg 204	ATC Ile O	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	TAC Tyr	6447
CTT Leu 2045	Gln	AGC Ser	AGC Ser	GGG Gly	CTC Leu 2050	Ala	CAG Gln	AGA Arg	CAC His	CAA Gln 2055	Arg	CTC Leu	TAT Tyr	TCC Ser	CTG Leu 2060	6495
CTG Leu	GAC Asp	AGG Arg	TTT Phe	CGT Arg 2065	Leu	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	ATG Met	CAA Gln 2070	Asp	TCA Ser	CTT Leu	AGT Ser	CCC Pro 2075	Ser	6543
CCT Pro	CCA Pro	GTC Val	TCT Ser 2080	Ser	CAC His	CCG Pro	CTG Leu	GAC Asp 2085	Gly	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	CAC His	GTG Val 2090	Ser	CTG Leu	6591
			Ser					Trp				CTT Leu 2105	Val			6639
CAG Gln	TGT Cys 211	$\mathtt{Trp}$	ACC Thr	AGG Arg	TCA Ser	GAT Asp 2115	Ser	GCA Ala	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GAA Glu 2120	GGT Gly )	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	6687
GTG Val 2125	Asn	CGG Arg	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	GCT Ala 2130	Glu	GAT Asp	ATG Met	AAT Asn	GCC Ala 2135	Phe	ATG Met	ATG Met	AAC Asn	TCG Ser 2140	6735
GAG Glu	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	CTA Leu	AGC Ser 2145	Leu	CTA Leu	GCT Ala	CCA Pro	TGC Cys 2150	Leu	AGC Ser	CTA Leu	GGG Gly	ATG Met 2155	Ser	6783
GAA Glu	ATT Ile	TCT Ser	GGT Gly 2160	Gly	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	GCC Ala 2165	Leu	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	GCA Ala	GCC Ala 2170	Arg	GAG Glu	6831
GTG Val	ACT Thr	CTG Leu 2175	Ala	CGT Arg	GTG Val	AGC Ser	GGC Gly 2180	Thr	GTG Val	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CTC Leu 2185	Pro	GCT Ala	GTC Val	6879

										20						
		Val		CAG Gln			Leu					Ala				6927
	Lys			GAT Asp		Phe					Leu					6975
				CGG Arg 2225	Ala					Leu					Lys	7023
				TTG Leu )					Glu					Ile		7071
			Val	GCA Ala				Ala					Leu			7119
		Ile		CTG Leu			Asp					Leu				7167
	Leu			CAG Gln		Pro					Val					7215
				CAC His 2305	Ala					Tyr					Ile	7263
				GCA Ala					Glu					Pro		7311
			Asn	ACC Thr				Ile					Glu			7359
		Asn		CAG Gln			Lys					Ala				7407
	Ala			GTG Val		Ser					Leu					7455
				GGC Gly 2385	Val					Thr					Asn	7503
				CTG Leu )					Leu					Thr		7551
			Leu	GTG Val				Gly					Pro			7599
		Gly		GCA Ala			Glu					Phe				7647

AAG Lys 244	Glu	GTC Val	TTT Phe	AAG Lys	GAG Glu 245	Phe	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	ATC Ile 245	Asn	ACA Thr	CTA Leu	GGC Gly	TGG Trp 2460	7695
					Phe					Ala					GTC Val 5	7743
CTG Leu	GTG Val	ACG Thr	CAG Gln 248	Pro	CTC Leu	GTG Val	ATG Met	GAG Glu 248	Gln	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	CCA Pro 249	Pro	GAA Glu	7791
GAA Glu	GAC Asp	ACA Thr 249	Glu	AGG Arg	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	ATC Ile 250	Asn	GTC Val	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	GTG Val 250	Gln	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	7839
ACC Thr	TCA Ser 251	Leu	GTG Val	CTC Leu	AGT Ser	GCA Ala 2515	Met	ACT Thr	GTG Val	CCT Pro	GTG Val 252	Ala	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	CCA Pro	7887
GCT Ala 252	Val	AGC Ser	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	GAG Glu 2530	Gln	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	CGG Arg	AAC Asn 253	Lys	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	GCT Ala 2540	7935
CTC Leu	GAC Asp	ACC Thr	AGG Arg	TTT Phe 2545	GGG Gly 5	AGG Arg	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	AGC Ser 2550	Ile	ATC Ile	AGA Arg	GGG Gly	ATT Ile 255	Val	7983
GAG Glu	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	ATT Ile 2560	Gln	GCA Ala	ATG Met	GTT Val	TCA Ser 2565	Lys	AGA Arg	GAG Glu	AAT Asn	ATT Ile 2570	Ala	ACC Thr	8031
CAT His	CAT His	TTA Leu 2575	Tyr	CAG Gln	GCA Ala	TGG Trp	GAT Asp 2580	Pro	GTC Val	CCT Pro	TCT Ser	CTG Leu 2585	Ser	CCG Pro	GCT Ala	8079
ACT Thr	ACA Thr 2590	Gly	GCC Ala	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	AGC Ser 2595	His	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	CTG Leu 2600	Leu	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	8127
CCC Pro 2605	Glu	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	GGG Gly 2610	Ser	ATG Met	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys 2615	Leu	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	GTG Val	TCC Ser 2620	8175
ATA Ile	CAC His	TCC Ser	GTG Val	TGG Trp 2625	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	ATC Ile 2630	Thr	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	AGG Arg	GAG Glu 2635	Glu	8223
GAA Glu	TGG Trp	GAC Asp	GAG Glu 2640	Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu 2645	Ala	GAC Asp	GCC Ala	CCT Pro	GCA Ala 2650	${\tt Pro}$	TCG Ser	8271
TCA Ser	CCA Pro	CCC Pro 2655	Thr	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	Val	AAC Asn 2660	Ser	AGG Arg	AAA Lys	CAC His	CGG Arg 2665	Ala	GGA Gly	GTT Val	8319
GAC Asp	ATC Ile 2670	His	TCC Ser	TGT Cys	TCG Ser	CAG Gln 2675	Phe	TTG Leu	CTT Leu	GAG Glu	TTG Leu 2680	Tyr	AGC Ser	CGC Arg	TGG Trp	8367
ATC Ile 2685	Leu	CCG Pro	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	TCA Ser 2690	Ala	AGG Arg	AGG Arg	ACC Thr	CCG Pro 2695	Ala	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	AGT Ser 2700	8415.



		30		
		TCA GAC TTG Ser Asp Leu 2710	Phe Thr Gl	
		CTG ACA GAA Leu Thr Glu 5		
Glu Asp Glu		CAG TAC CTG Gln Tyr Leu		
		GAC AAG GCC Asp Lys Ala 276	Val Ala Gl	
	Ser Thr Leu	AGG AGC AGC Arg Ser Ser 2775		
		TAT GTG CTG Tyr Val Leu 2790	Glu Cys As	
		CCG GTC ATC Pro Val Ile 5		
Leu Lys Gly		TGC GTG AAC Cys Val Asn		
		GCG TTT TAC Ala Phe Tyr 284	Leu Ile Gl	
	Pro Glu Phe	TCA GCA TCA Ser Ala Ser 2855		
		GAG TCC ACC Glu Ser Thr 2870		e Ile
		CGC CTC CTG Arg Leu Leu 5		
Leu Asp Ala		GTC AAG CTG Val Lys Leu		
		ATG GCG GCT Met Ala Ala 292	Leu Gly Le	
	Gly Lys Glu	AAA GTC AGT Lys Val Ser 2935		
		AGC GAG TCA Ser Glu Ser 2950	Val Ile Va	

31	
ATG GAG CGG GTA TCT GTT CTT TTT GAT AGG ATC AGG AAA GGC TTT CCT Met Glu Arg Val Ser Val Leu Phe Asp Arg Ile Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro 2960 2965 2970	9231
TGT GAA GCC AGA GTG GTG GCC AGG ATC CTG CCC CAG TTT CTA GAC GAC Cys Glu Ala Arg Val Val Ala Arg Ile Leu Pro Gln Phe Leu Asp Asp 2975 2980 2985	9279
TTC TTC CCA CCC CAG GAC ATC ATG AAC AAA GTC ATC GGA GAG TTT CTG Phe Pro Pro Gln Asp Ile Met Asn Lys Val Ile Gly Glu Phe Leu 2990 2995 3000	9327
TCC AAC CAG CAG CCA TAC CCC CAG TTC ATG GCC ACC GTG GTG TAT AAG Ser Asn Gln Gln Pro Tyr Pro Gln Phe Met Ala Thr Val Val Tyr Lys 3005 3010 3015 3020	9375
GTG TTT CAG ACT CTG CAC AGC ACC GGG CAG TCG TCC ATG GTC CGG GAC Val Phe Gln Thr Leu His Ser Thr Gly Gln Ser Ser Met Val Arg Asp 3025 3030 3035	9423
TGG GTC ATG CTG TCC CTC TCC AAC TTC ACG CAG AGG GCC CCG GTC GCC Trp Val Met Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Phe Thr Gln Arg Ala Pro Val Ala 3040 3045 3050	9471
ATG GCC ACG TGG AGC CTC TCC TGC TTC TTT GTC AGC GCG TCC ACC AGC Met Ala Thr Trp Ser Leu Ser Cys Phe Phe Val Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser 3055 3060 3065	9519
CCG TGG GTC GCG GCG ATC CTC CCA CAT GTC ATC AGC AGG ATG GGC AAG Pro Trp Val Ala Ala Ile Leu Pro His Val Ile Ser Arg Met Gly Lys 3070 3075 3080	9567
CTG GAG CAG GTG GAC GTG AAC CTT TTC TGC CTG GTC GCC ACA GAC TTC Leu Glu Gln Val Asp Val Asn Leu Phe Cys Leu Val Ala Thr Asp Phe 3085 3090 3095 3100	9615
TAC AGA CAC CAG ATA GAG GAG GAG CTC GAC CGC AGG GCC TTC CAG TCT Tyr Arg His Gln Ile Glu Glu Leu Asp Arg Arg Ala Phe Gln Ser 3105 3110 3115	9663
GTG CTT GAG GTG GTT GCA GCC CCA GGA AGC CCA TAT CAC CGG CTG CTG Val Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Pro Gly Ser Pro Tyr His Arg Leu Leu 3120 3125 3130	9711
ACT TGT TTA CGA AAT GTC CAC AAG GTC ACC ACC TGC T GAGCGCCATG Thr Cys Leu Arg Asn Val His Lys Val Thr Thr Cys 3135 3140	9758
GTGGGAGAGA CTGTGAGGCG GCAGCTGGGG CCGGAGCCTT TGGAAGTCTG TGCCCTTGTG	9818
CCCTGCCTCC ACCGAGCCAG CTTGGTCCCT ATGGGCTTCC GCACATGCCG CGGGCGGCCA	9878
GGCAACGTGC GTGTCTCTGC CATGTGGCAG AAGTGCTCTT TGTGGCAGTG GCCAGGCAGG	9938
GAGTGTCTGC AGTCCTGGTG GGGCTGAGCC TGAGGCCTTC CAGAAAGCAG GAGCAGCTGT	9998
GCTGCACCCC ATGTGGGTGA CCAGGTCCTT TCTCCTGATA GTCACCTGCT GGTTGTTGCC 1	0058
AGGTTGCAGC TGCTCTTGCA TCTGGGCCAG AAGTCCTCCC TCCTGCAGGC TGGCTGTTGG 1	0118
	0178
TCTCCCTGGT GGGGTGTGCA TGCCACGCCC CGTGTCTGGA TGCACAGATG CCATGGCCTG 1	0238

WO 99/45944 PCT/US99/05250

TGCTGGGCCA GTGGCTGGGG GTGCTAGACA CCCGGCACCA TTCTCCCTTC TCTCTTTCT 10298

TCTCAGGATT TAAAATTTAA TTATATCAGT AAAGAGATTA ATTTTAACGT 10348

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 3144 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Met Ala Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Glu Ser Leu Lys Ser

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro 35

Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln Ala Gln Pro Leu Leu 50 55 60

Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Leu His Arg Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ser Ala 85 90 95

Thr Lys Lys Asp Arg Val Asn His Cys Leu Thr Ile Cys Glu Asn Ile 100 105 110

Val Ala Gln Ser Val Arg Asn Ser Pro Glu Phe Gln Lys Leu Leu Gly
115 120 125

Ile Ala Met Glu Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Ser Asp Asp Ala Glu Ser Asp 130 135 140

Val Arg Met Val Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Asn Lys Val Ile Lys Ala Leu 145 150 155 160

Met Asp Ser Asn Leu Pro Arg Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Glu Ile 165 170 175

Lys Lys Asn Gly Ala Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Arg Phe 180 185 190

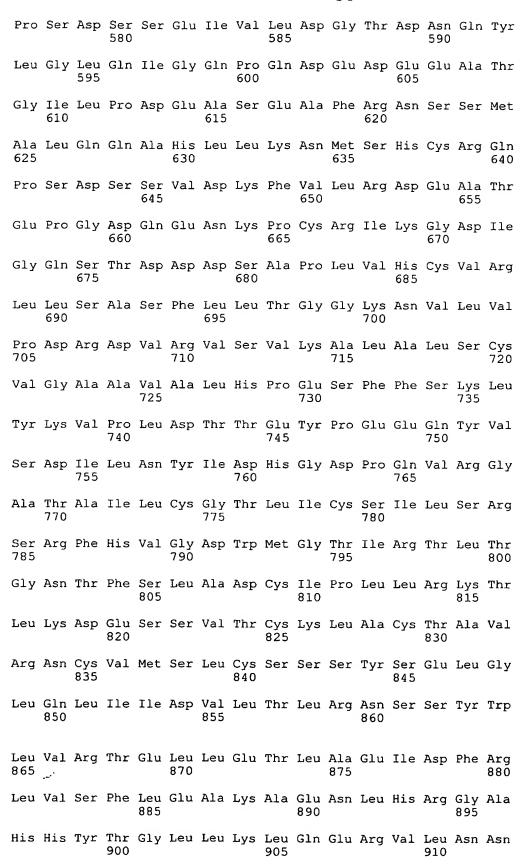
Ala Glu Leu Ala His Leu Val Arg Pro Gln Lys Cys Arg Pro Tyr Leu 195 200 205

Val Asn Leu Leu Pro Cys Leu Thr Arg Thr Ser Lys Arg Pro Glu Glu 210 215 220

Ser Val Gln Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Lys Ile Met Ala Ser 225 230 235 240

Phe Gly Asn Phe Ala Asn Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys Val Leu Leu Lys Ala

245 250 255 Phe Ile Ala Asn Leu Lys Ser Ser Pro Thr Ile Arg Arg Thr Ala 265 Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Gln His Ser Arg Arg Thr Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Ser Trp Leu Leu Asn Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Pro Val 295 Glu Asp Glu His Ser Thr Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Thr Leu Arg Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Val Lys Asp Thr Ser Leu Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Arg Lys Glu Met Glu Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Glu Gln Leu Val Gln Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr Leu His His Thr Gln His Gln Asp His Asn Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Gln Gln 375 Leu Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Gly Ile Gly Gln Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Ile Val Glu Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Ser Ser 425 Cys Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Lys Gln Lys Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Gly Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Val Lys Asp Glu Ile Ser Gly Glu Leu 475 Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly His Asp Ile Ile Thr Glu Gln Pro Arg Ser Gln His Thr Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Cys Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Gly Asp Glu Glu Asp Ile Leu Ser His Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Val Pro Ser 535 Asp Pro Ala Met Asp Leu Asn Asp Gly Thr Gln Ala Ser Ser Pro Ile Ser Asp Ser Ser Gln Thr Thr Glu Gly Pro Asp Ser Ala Val Thr 570



Val Val Ile His Leu Leu Gly Asp Glu Asp Pro Arg Val Arg His Val Ala Ala Ala Ser Leu Ile Arg Leu Val Pro Lys Leu Phe Tyr Lys Cys Asp Gln Gly Gln Ala Asp Pro Val Val Ala Val Ala Arg Asp Gln Ser Ser Val Tyr Leu Lys Leu Leu Met His Glu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser His Phe Ser Val Ser Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Asn Leu Leu Pro Ser Ile Thr Asp Val Thr Met Glu Asn Asn Leu Ser Arg Val Ile 1000 Ala Ala Val Ser His Glu Leu Ile Thr Ser Thr Thr Arg Ala Leu Thr 1015 Phe Gly Cys Cys Glu Ala Leu Cys Leu Leu Ser Thr Ala Phe Pro Val Cys Ile Trp Ser Leu Gly Trp His Cys Gly Val Pro Pro Leu Ser Ala Ser Asp Glu Ser Arg Lys Ser Cys Thr Val Gly Met Ala Thr Met Ile 1065 Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Ser Ala Trp Phe Pro Leu Asp Leu Ser Ala His Gln Asp Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Gly Asn Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Pro 1095 Lys Ser Leu Arg Ser Ser Trp Ala Ser Glu Glu Ala Asn Pro Ala 1110 1115 Ala Thr Lys Gln Glu Glu Val Trp Pro Ala Leu Gly Asp Arg Ala Leu Val Pro Met Val Glu Gln Leu Phe Ser His Leu Leu Lys Val Ile Asn 1145 Ile Cys Ala His Val Leu Asp Asp Val Ala Pro Gly Pro Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Pro Ser Leu Thr Asn Pro Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile Arg 1175 Arg Lys Gly Lys Glu Lys Glu Pro Gly Glu Gln Ala Ser Val Pro Leu 1185 1195 Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Glu Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Gln Ser Asp 1210 1205 Thr Ser Gly Pro Val Thr Thr Ser Lys Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser Phe 1225

Tyr His Leu Pro Ser Tyr Leu Lys Leu His Asp Val Leu Lys Ala Thr

1245

1240

- His Ala Asn Tyr Lys Val Thr Leu Asp Leu Gln Asn Ser Thr Glu Lys 1250 1255 1260
- Phe Gly Gly Phe Leu Arg Ser Ala Leu Asp Val Leu Ser Gln Ile Leu 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Glu Leu Ala Thr Leu Gln Asp Ile Gly Lys Cys Val Glu Glu Ile Leu 1285 1290 1295
- Gly Tyr Leu Lys Ser Cys Phe Ser Arg Glu Pro Met Met Ala Thr Val 1300 1305 1310
- Cys Val Gln Gln Leu Leu Lys Thr Leu Phe Gly Thr Asn Leu Ala Ser 1315 1320 1325
- Gln Phe Asp Gly Leu Ser Ser Asn Pro Ser Lys Ser Gln Gly Arg Ala 1330 1335 1340
- Gln Arg Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Val Arg Pro Gly Leu Tyr His Tyr Cys 1345 1350 1355 1360
- Phe Met Ala Pro Tyr Thr His Phe Thr Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Ala Ser 1365 1370 1375
- Leu Arg Asn Met Val Gln Ala Glu Gln Glu Asn Asp Thr Ser Gly Trp 1380 1385 1390
- Phe Asp Val Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Lys Thr Asn Leu Thr 1395 1400 1405
- Ser Val Thr Lys Asn Arg Ala Asp Lys Asn Ala Ile His Asn His Ile 1410 1415 1420
- Arg Leu Phe Glu Pro Leu Val Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Tyr Thr Thr 1425 1430 1435 1440
- Thr Thr Cys Val Gln Leu Gln Lys Gln Val Leu Asp Leu Leu Ala Gln 1445 1450 1455
- Leu Val Gln Leu Arg Val Asn Tyr Cys Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Gln Val 1460 1465 1470
- Phe Ile Gly Phe Val Leu Lys Gln Phe Glu Tyr Ile Glu Val Gly Gln 1475 1480 1485
- Phe Arg Glu Ser Glu Ala Ile Ile Pro Asn Ile Phe Phe Leu Val 1490 1495 1500
- Leu Leu Ser Tyr Glu Arg Tyr His Ser Lys Gln Ile Ile Gly Ile Pro 1505 1510 1515 1520
- Lys Ile Ile Gln Leu Cys Asp Gly Ile Met Ala Ser Gly Arg Lys Ala 1525 1530 1535
- Val Thr His Ala Ile Pro Ala Leu Gln Pro Ile Val His Asp Leu Phe 1540 1545 1550
- Val Leu Arg Gly Thr Asn Lys Ala Asp Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Glu Thr 1555 1560 1565
- Gln Lys Glu Val Val Val Ser Met Leu Leu Arg Leu Ile Gln Tyr His 1570 1575 1580

Gln Val Leu Glu Met Phe Ile Leu Val Leu Gln Gln Cys His Lys Glu 1585 1590 1595 1600

Asn Glu Asp Lys Trp Lys Arg Leu Ser Arg Gln Ile Ala Asp Ile Ile 1605 1610 1615

Leu Pro Met Leu Ala Lys Gln Gln Met His Ile Asp Ser His Glu Ala 1620 1625 1630

Leu Gly Val Leu Asn Thr Leu Phe Glu Ile Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Leu 1635 1640 1645

Arg Pro Val Asp Met Leu Leu Arg Ser Met Phe Val Thr Pro Asn Thr 1650 1660

Met Ala Ser Val Ser Thr Val Gln Leu Trp Ile Ser Gly Ile Leu Ala 1665 1670 1680

Ile Leu Arg Val Leu Ile Ser Gln Ser Thr Glu Asp Ile Val Leu Ser 1685 1690 1695

Arg Ile Gln Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Pro Tyr Leu Ile Ser Cys Thr Val 1700 1705 1710

Ile Asn Arg Leu Arg Asp Gly Asp Ser Thr Ser Thr Leu Glu Glu His 1715 1720 1725

Ser Glu Gly Lys Gln Ile Lys Asn Leu Pro Glu Glu Thr Phe Ser Arg 1730 1735 1740

Phe Leu Leu Gln Leu Val Gly Ile Leu Leu Glu Asp Ile Val Thr Lys 1745 1750 1755 1760

Gln Leu Lys Val Glu Met Ser Glu Gln Gln His Thr Phe Tyr Cys Gln 1765 1770 1775

Glu Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Met Cys Leu Ile His Ile Phe Lys Ser Gly 1780 1785 1790

Met Phe Arg Arg Ile Thr Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Leu Phe Arg Ser Asp 1795 1800 1805

Gly Cys Gly Gly Ser Phe Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ser Leu Asn Leu Arg Ala 1810 1815 1820

Arg Ser Met Ile Thr Thr His Pro Ala Leu Val Leu Leu Trp Cys Gln 1825 1830 1835 1840

Ile Leu Leu Val Asn His Thr Asp Tyr Arg Trp Trp Ala Glu Val 1845 1850 1855

Gln Gln Thr Pro Lys Arg His Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Lys Leu Leu Ser 1860 1865 1870

Pro Gln Met Ser Gly Glu Glu Glu Asp Ser Asp Leu Ala Ala Lys Leu 1875 1880 1885

Gly Met Cys Asn Arg Glu Ile Val Arg Arg Gly Ala Leu Ile Leu Phe 1890 1895 1900

Cys Asp Tyr Val Cys Gln Asn Leu His Asp Ser Glu His Leu Thr Trp 1905 1910 1915 1920

- Leu Ile Val Asn His Ile Gln Asp Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser His Glu Pro 1925 1930 1935
- Pro Val Gln Asp Phe Ile Ser Ala Val His Arg Asn Ser Ala Ala Ser 1940 1945 1950
- Gly Leu Phe Ile Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Arg Cys Glu Asn Leu Ser Thr 1955 1960 1965
- Pro Thr Met Leu Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Cys Leu Glu Gly Ile His Leu 1970 1980
- Ser Gln Ser Gly Ala Val Leu Thr Leu Tyr Val Asp Arg Leu Leu Cys 1985 1990 1995 2000
- Thr Pro Phe Arg Val Leu Ala Arg Met Val Asp Ile Leu Ala Cys Arg 2005 2010 2015
- Arg Val Glu Met Leu Leu Ala Ala Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Met Ala Gln 2020 2025 2030
- Leu Pro Met Glu Glu Leu Asn Arg Ile Gln Glu Tyr Leu Gln Ser Ser 2035 2040 2045
- Gly Leu Ala Gln Arg His Gln Arg Leu Tyr Ser Leu Leu Asp Arg Phe 2050 2060
- Arg Leu Ser Thr Met Gln Asp Ser Leu Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Val Ser 2065 2070 2075 2080
- Ser His Pro Leu Asp Gly Asp Gly His Val Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Ser 2095
- Pro Asp Lys Asp Trp Tyr Val His Leu Val Lys Ser Gln Cys Trp Thr 2100 2105 2110
- Arg Ser Asp Ser Ala Leu Leu Glu Gly Ala Glu Leu Val Asn Arg Ile 2115 2120 2125
- Pro Ala Glu Asp Met Asn Ala Phe Met Met Asn Ser Glu Phe Asn Leu 2130 2135 2140
- Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Cys Leu Ser Leu Gly Met Ser Glu Ile Ser Gly 2145 2150 2155 2160
- Gly Gln Lys Ser Ala Leu Phe Glu Ala Ala Arg Glu Val Thr Leu Ala 2165 2170 2175
- Arg Val Ser Gly Thr Val Gln Gln Leu Pro Ala Val His His Val Phe 2180 2185 2190
- Gln Pro Glu Leu Pro Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Tyr Trp Ser Lys Leu Asn 2195 2200 2205
- Asp Leu Phe Gly Asp Ala Ala Leu Tyr Gln Ser Leu Pro Thr Leu Ala 2210 2215 2220
- Arg Ala Leu Ala Gln Tyr Leu Val Val Val Ser Lys Leu Pro Ser His 2225 2230 2235 2240
- Leu His Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Val Lys Phe Val Val 2245 2250 2255

Ala Thr Leu Glu Ala Leu Ser Trp His Leu Ile His Glu Gln Ile Pro 2260 2265 2270

Leu Ser Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Gly Leu Asp Cys Cys Leu Ala Leu 2275 2280 2285

Gln Leu Pro Gly Leu Trp Ser Val Val Ser Ser Thr Glu Phe Val Thr 2290 2295 2300

His Ala Cys Ser Leu Ile Tyr Cys Val His Phe Ile Leu Glu Ala Val 2305 · 2310 2315 2320

Ala Val Gln Pro Gly Glu Gln Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Arg Arg Thr Asn 2325 2330 2335

Thr Pro Lys Ala Ile Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Asp Pro Asn Thr 2340 2345 2350

Gln Asn Pro Lys Tyr Ile Thr Ala Ala Cys Glu Met Val Ala Glu Met 2355 2360 2365

Val Glu Ser Leu Gln Ser Val Leu Ala Leu Gly His Lys Arg Asn Ser 2370 2375 2380

Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Arg Asn Ile Ile Ile Ser 2385 2390 2395 2400

Leu Ala Arg Leu Pro Leu Val Asn Ser Tyr Thr Arg Val Pro Pro Leu 2405 2410 2415

Val Trp Lys Leu Gly Trp Ser Pro Lys Pro Gly Gly Asp Phe Gly Thr 2420 2425 2430

Ala Phe Pro Glu Ile Pro Val Glu Phe Leu Gln Glu Lys Glu Val Phe 2435 2440 2445

Lys Glu Phe Ile Tyr Arg Ile Asn Thr Leu Gly Trp Thr Ser Arg Thr 2450 2460

Gln Phe Glu Glu Thr Trp Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Val Thr Gln 2465 2470 2475 2480

Pro Leu Val Met Glu Glu Glu Glu Ser Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp Thr Glu 2485 2490 2495

Arg Thr Gln Ile Asn Val Leu Ala Val Gln Ala Ile Thr Ser Leu Val 2500 2505 2510

Leu Ser Ala Met Thr Val Pro Val Ala Gly Asn Pro Ala Val Ser Cys 2515 2520 2525

Leu Glu Gln Gln Pro Arg Asn Lys Pro Leu Lys Ala Leu Asp Thr Arg 2530 2535 2540

Phe Gly Arg Lys Leu Ser Ile Ile Arg Gly Ile Val Glu Gln Glu Ile 2545 2550 2555 2560

Gln Ala Met Val Ser Lys Arg Glu Asn Ile Ala Thr His His Leu Tyr 2565 2570 2575

Gln Ala Trp Asp Pro Val Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro Ala Thr Thr Gly Ala 2580 2590

- Leu Ile Ser His Glu Lys Leu Leu Gln Ile Asn Pro Glu Arg Glu 2595 2600 2605
- Leu Gly Ser Met Ser Tyr Lys Leu Gly Gln Val Ser Ile His Ser Val 2610 2615 2620
- Trp Leu Gly Asn Ser Ile Thr Pro Leu Arg Glu Glu Glu Trp Asp Glu 2625 2630 2635 2640
- Glu Glu Glu Glu Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Pro Thr 2645 2650 2655
- Ser Pro Val Asn Ser Arg Lys His Arg Ala Gly Val Asp Ile His Ser 2660 2665 2670
- Cys Ser Gln Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Tyr Ser Arg Trp Ile Leu Pro Ser 2675 2680 2685
- Ser Ser Ala Arg Arg Thr Pro Ala Ile Leu Ile Ser Glu Val Val Arg 2690 2695 2700
- Ser Leu Leu Val Val Ser Asp Leu Phe Thr Glu Arg Asn Gln Phe Glu 2705 2710 2715 2720
- Leu Met Tyr Val Thr Leu Thr Glu Leu Arg Arg Val His Pro Ser Glu 2725 2730 2735
- Asp Glu Ile Leu Ala Gln Tyr Leu Val Pro Ala Thr Cys Lys Ala Ala 2740 2745 2750
- Ala Val Leu Gly Met Asp Lys Ala Val Ala Glu Pro Val Ser Arg Leu 2755 2760 2765
- Leu Glu Ser Thr Leu Arg Ser Ser His Leu Pro Ser Arg Val Gly Ala 2770 2780
- Leu His Gly Val Leu Tyr Val Leu Glu Cys Asp Leu Leu Asp Asp Thr 2785 2790 2795 2800
- Ala Lys Gln Leu Ile Pro Val Ile Ser Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Asn Leu 2805 2810 2815
- Lys Gly Ile Ala His Cys Val Asn Ile His Ser Gln Gln His Val Leu 2820 2825 2830
- Val Met Cys Ala Thr Ala Phe Tyr Leu Ile Glu Asn Tyr Pro Leu Asp 2835 2840 2845
- Val Gly Pro Glu Phe Ser Ala Ser Ile Ile Gln Met Cys Gly Val Met 2850 2860
- Leu Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Ser Thr Pro Ser Ile Ile Tyr His Cys Ala 2865 2870 2875 2880
- Leu Arg Gly Leu Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Gln Leu Ser Arg Leu 2885 2890 2895
- Asp Ala Glu Ser Leu Val Lys Leu Ser Val Asp Arg Val Asn Val His 2900 2905 2910
- Ser Pro His Arg Ala Met Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Met Leu Thr Cys Met 2915 2920 2925

Tyr Thr Gly Lys Glu Lys Val Ser Pro Gly Arg Thr Ser Asp Pro Asn 2930 2935 2940

Pro Ala Ala Pro Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Ile Val Ala Met Glu Arg Val 2945 2950 2955 2960

Ser Val Leu Phe Asp Arg Ile Arg Lys Gly Phe Pro Cys Glu Ala Arg 2965 2970 2975

Val Val Ala Arg Ile Leu Pro Gln Phe Leu Asp Asp Phe Phe Pro Pro 2980 2985 2990

Gln Asp Ile Met Asn Lys Val Ile Gly Glu Phe Leu Ser Asn Gln Gln 2995 3000 3005

Pro Tyr Pro Gln Phe Met Ala Thr Val Val Tyr Lys Val Phe Gln Thr 3010 3015 3020

Leu His Ser Thr Gly Gln Ser Ser Met Val Arg Asp Trp Val Met Leu 3025 3030 3035 3040

Ser Leu Ser Asn Phe Thr Gln Arg Ala Pro Val Ala Met Ala Thr Trp 3045 3050 3055

Ser Leu Ser Cys Phe Phe Val Ser Ala Ser Thr Ser Pro Trp Val Ala 3060 3065 3070

Ala Ile Leu Pro His Val Ile Ser Arg Met Gly Lys Leu Glu Gln Val 3075 3080 3085

Asp Val Asn Leu Phe Cys Leu Val Ala Thr Asp Phe Tyr Arg His Gln 3090 3095 3100

Ile Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Arg Arg Ala Phe Gln Ser Val Leu Glu Val 3105 3110 3115 3120

Val Ala Ala Pro Gly Ser Pro Tyr His Arg Leu Leu Thr Cys Leu Arg 3125 3130 3135

Asn Val His Lys Val Thr Thr Cys 3140

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 10660 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 936..3384
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GTGGAGCAAC AGCCAGAGCA	A ACAGCAGCTG CA	AGACATTG TTTCTCT	CCC TCTGCCCCCC	120
CTTCCCCACG CAACCCCAGA	TCCATTTACA CT	TTACAGTT TTACCTC	ACA AAAACTACTA	180
CAAGCACCAA GCTCCCTGAT	GGAAAGGAGC AT	CGTGCATC AAGTCAC	CAG GGTGGTCCAT	240
TCAAGCTGCA GATTTGTTTG	TCATCCTTGT AC	AGCAATCT CCTCCTC	CAC TGCCACTACA	300
GGGAAGTGCA TCACATGTCA	GCATACTGGA GC	ATAGTGAA AGAGTCT	ATT TTGAAGCTTC	360
AAACTTAGTG CTGCTGCAGA	CCAGGAACAA GA	GAGAAAGA GTGGATT	ICA GCCTGCACGG	420
ATGGTCTTGA AACACAAATG	GTTTTTGGTC TA	GGCGTTTT ACACTGA	GAT TCTCCACTGC	480
CACCCTTTCT ACTCAAGCAA	AATCTTCGTG AA	AAGATCTG CTGCAAG	GAA CTGATAGCTT	540
ATGGTTCTCC ATTGTGATGA	AAGCACATGG TA	CAGTTTTC CAAAGAA	ATT AGACCATTTT	600
CTTCGTGAGA AAGAAATCGA				660
GGAAGAAAGA ACACGCCTGA	GCCCAAGAGC CC	TCAGGAGC CCTCCAG	AGC CTGTGGGAAG	720
TCTCCATGGT GAAGTATAGG	CTGAGGCTAC CT	GTGAACAG TACGCAG	rga atgttcatcc	780
AGAGCTGCTG TTGGCGGATT				840
CCCTACAGAA ATCAAATGTG				900
GTGAAACAGT CACCGTGGAG	GGGGGACGGC GA	AAA ATG AAA TCC A Met Lys Ser A 1		953
CGG AGC AAC GAA TGC C Arg Ser Asn Glu Cys L 10	TG CCT CCC AAG eu Pro Pro Lys 15	AAG CGC GAG ATC Lys Arg Glu Ile	CCC GCC ACC Pro Ala Thr 20	1001
AGC CGG TCC TCC GAG G Ser Arg Ser Ser Glu G 25	AG AAG GCC CCT lu Lys Ala Pro 30	ACC CTG CCC AGC Thr Leu Pro Ser 35	GAC AAC CAC Asp Asn His	1049
CGG GTG GAG GGC ACA GG Arg Val Glu Gly Thr A. 40	CA TGG CTC CCG la Trp Leu Pro 45	GGC AAC CCT GGT Gly Asn Pro Gly 50	GGC CGG GGC Gly Arg Gly	1097
CAC GGG GGC GGG AGG CA His Gly Gly Gly Arg H: 55	AT GGG CCG GCA is Gly Pro Ala 60	GGG ACC TCG GTG Gly Thr Ser Val 65	GAG CTT GGT Glu Leu Gly 70	1145
TTA CAA CAG GGA ATA GG Leu Gln Gln Gly Ile G 75	GT TTA CAC AAA ly Leu His Lys	GCA TTG TCC ACA Ala Leu Ser Thr 80	GGG CTG GAC Gly Leu Asp 85	1193
TAC TCC CCG CCC AGC GC Tyr Ser Pro Pro Ser AI 90	CT CCC AGG TCT la Pro Arg Ser 95	GTC CCC GTG GCC Val Pro Val Ala	ACC ACG CTG Thr Thr Leu 100	1241
CCT GCC GCG TAC GCC AC Pro Ala Ala Tyr Ala Th 105	CC CCG CAG CCA nr Pro Gln Pro 110	GGG ACC CCG GTG Gly Thr Pro Val 115	TCC CCC GTG Ser Pro Val	1289
CAG TAC GCT CAC CTG CC Gln Tyr Ala His Leu Pr 120	CG CAC ACC TTC ro His Thr Phe 125	CAG TTC ATT GGG Gln Phe Ile Gly 130	TCC TCC CAA Ser Ser Gln	1337

TAC Tyr 135	AGT Ser	GGA Gly	ACC Thr	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala 140	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	CCA Pro	TCA Ser 145	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	CCA Pro 150	1385
ACC Thr	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	CCC Pro	GTC Val 155	ACC Thr	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	GTG Val	GCC Ala 160	TCG Ser	GCC Ala	GCA Ala	GGG Gly	GCC Ala 165	ACC Thr	1433
ACT Thr	CCA Pro	TCC Ser	CAG Gln 170	CGC Arg	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 175	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr	TCC Ser	ACT Thr	CTG Leu 180	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	1481
AAC Asn	ATG Met	GGC Gly 185	AGT Ser	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	CAG Gln	ACG Thr 190	CCG Pro	GGA Gly	CAC His	AAG Lys	GCT Ala 195	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	1529
CAG Gln	CAG Gln 200	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 205	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAT His	CAG Gln 210	CAT His	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	1577
CAG Gln 215	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 220	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 225	CAG Gln	CAC His	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	AGG Arg 230	1625
GCT Ala	CCG Pro	GGG Gly	CTC Leu	ATC Ile 235	ACC Thr	CCG Pro	GGG Gly	TCC Ser	CCC Pro 240	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 245	AAC Asn	1673
CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	GTC Val	CAC His 250	ATT Ile	TCC Ser	AGT Ser	TCT Ser	CCG Pro 255	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	GGC Gly	CGC Arg 260	ACC Thr	GCC Ala	1721
TCT Ser	CCT Pro	CCG Pro 265	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	GTC Val	CAC His 270	CTC Leu	CAC His	CCC Pro	CAC His	CAG Gln 275	ACG Thr	ATG Met	ATC Ile	1769
CCA Pro	CAC His 280	ACG Thr	CTC Leu	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	GGG Gly 285	CCC Pro	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	GTC Val 290	GTC Val	ATG Met	CAA Gln	TAC Tyr	1817
Ala	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ser	CAC His 300	Phe	Val	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ala	1865
GAG Glu	AGC Ser	AGC Ser	CGG Arg	CTG Leu 315	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	CAG Gln 320	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	GTC Val	CTG Leu 325	AAC Asn	1913
GGT Gly	GAG Glu	ATG Met	GAG Glu 330	AAG Lys	AGC Ser	CGG Arg	CGG Arg	TAC Tyr 335	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CCG Pro	TCC Ser	TCA Ser 340	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	1961
CTG Leu	GGC Gly	CTG Leu 345	Gly	AAG Lys	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	GGC Gly 350	AAG Lys	TCG Ser	GTT Val	CCT Pro	CAC His 355	CCG Pro	TAC Tyr	GAG Glu	2009
TCC Ser	ĀGG Arg 360	His	GTG Val	GTG Val	GTC Val	CAC His 365	CCG Pro	AGC Ser	CCC Pro	TCA Ser	GAC Asp 370	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	AGT Ser	CGT Arg	2057
GAT Asp	CCT Pro	TCG Ser	GGG Gly	GTC Val	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	TCT Ser	GTG Val	ATG Met	GTC Val	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	2105

375	5				380	)				385	5				390	
ACC Thr	CCC Pro	GCA Ala	A GCT a Ala	GAC Asp 395	) Leu	GAG Glu	GTC Val	G CAA	CAG Gln 400	ı Ala	C ACT	CAT His	CGT Arg	GAA Glu 405	A GCC 1 Ala	2153
TCC Ser	CCT Pro	TCT Ser	ACC Thr 410	Leu	: AAC : Asn	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	AGT Ser 415	Gly	CTO Leu	CAT His	TTA Leu	GGG Gly 420	Lys	CCT Pro	2201
GGC Gly	CAC His	CGG Arg 425	Ser	TAC Tyr	GCG Ala	CTC Leu	TCA Ser 430	Pro	CAC His	ACC Thr	GTC Val	ATT 11e 435	Gln	ACC Thr	ACA Thr	2249
CAC His	AGT Ser 440	GCT Ala	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	CTC Leu 445	CCG Pro	GTG Val	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	CCA Pro 450	Ala	ACG Thr	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	2297
TAC Tyr 455	GCA Ala	GGG Gly	ACT Thr	CAA Gln	CCC Pro 460	CCT Pro	GTC Val	ATC Ile	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr 465	Leu	AGC Ser	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 470	2345
CAA Gln	GCA Ala	ATC Ile	ACC Thr	TAC Tyr 475	GCC Ala	GGC Gly	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	CCC Pro 480	CAG Gln	CAC His	CTG Leu	GTG Val	ATC Ile 485	CCC Pro	2393
GGC Gly	ACA Thr	CAG Gln	CCC Pro 490	CTG Leu	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	CCG Pro	GTC Val 495	GGC Gly	AGC Ser	ACT Thr	GAC Asp	ATG Met 500	GAA Glu	GCG Ala	2441
TCG Ser	GGG Gly	GCA Ala 505	GCC Ala	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	ATA Ile	GTC Val 510	ACG Thr	TCA Ser	TCC Ser	CCC Pro	CAG Gln 515	TTT Phe	GCT Ala	GCA Ala	2489
GTG Val	CCT Pro 520	CAC His	ACG Thr	TTC Phe	GTC Val	ACC Thr 525	ACC Thr	GCC Ala	CTT Leu	CCC Pro	AAG Lys 530	AGC Ser	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	2537
AAC Asn 535	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GTC Val 540	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	GCC Ala	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr 545	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GTG Val	CAG Gln 550	2585
GCC Ala	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	CAC His	CTG Leu 555	CCT Pro	GTG Val	GTG Val	CAG Gln	TCC Ser 560	GTG Val	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	CCG Pro	GCG Ala 565	GCG Ala	2633
GCT Ala	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	ACG Thr 570	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CCC Pro	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe 575	ATG Met	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	TCC Ser	ATC Ile 580	ATC Ile	CAG Gln	2681
TTG Leu	GCC Ala	AAC Asn 585	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	CTA Leu	AAG Lys	AAG Lys 590	GTG Val	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	TTA Leu	AAA Lys 595	ACA Thr	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	2729
TTC Phe	ATC Ile 600	CAG Gln	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	ATA Ile 605	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	AAG Lys 610	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	2777
ACC Thr 615	GTA Val	GAG Glu	AGG Arg	ATT Ile	GAA Glu 620	GAC Asp	AGC Ser	CAT His	Ser	CCG Pro 625	GGC Gly	GTG Val	GCC Ala	GTG Val	ATA Ile 630	2825
CAG	TTC	GCC	GTC	GGG	GAG	CAC	CGA	GCC	CAG	GTC	AGC	GTT	GAA	GTT	TTG	2873

Gln	Phe	Ala	Val	Gly 635	Glu	His	Arg	Ala	Gln 640	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Val 645	Leu	
GTA Val	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	CCT Pro 650	TTT Phe	TTT Phe	GTG Val	TTT Phe	GGA Gly 655	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	TGG Trp	TCA Ser	TCC Ser 660	TGC Cys	TGT Cys	2921
														CTC Leu		2969
														AAC Asn		3017
TCT Ser 695	GTT Val	AAA Lys	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CAG Gln 700	CCC Pro	GTG Val	GAT Asp	CCC Pro	GCC Ala 705	AGC Ser	GTC Val	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	AAG Lys 710	3065
														GCC Ala 725		3113
														GAG Glu		3161
														CCC Pro		3209
														AGG Arg		3257
TGG Trp 775	TCG Ser	GCG Ala	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	AGC Ser 780	CGC Arg	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AAG Lys 785	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	GAA Glu	CCA Pro 790	3305
														AAG Lys 805		3353
							GTA Val			T A	GAGG	CAGC	G TG	GGGG	AAAG	3404
GAA	CGT	GGC :	rctc	CCTT	AT C	TTTA	TATO	CA	GATT	ACTG	TAC	rgta	GGC '	TAAA	ATAACA	3464
CAG	'ATT	rac i	ATGT	ratc:	rr c	TAA!	TTTT	A GG	rttc	rgtt	CTA	ACCT	rgt (	CATT	AGAGTT	3524
ACAC	CAG	STG '	rgtc	GCAG	GA G	ACTG	STGC	A TA	rgct	TTTT	CCA	CGAG	rgt (	CTGT	CAGTGA	3584
GCG	GCG	GGA (	GGAA	GGGC	AC A	GCAG	GAGC	G GT	CAGG	GCTC	CAG	GCAT	CCC (	CGGG	GAAGAA	3644
AGG	ACG	GGG (	CTTC	ACAG'	rg c	CTGC	CTTC:	r ct	AGCG	GCAC	AGA	AGCA	GCC (	GGGG	GCGCTG	3704
ACTO	CCG	CTA (	GTGT	CAGG	AG A	AAAG'	rccc	G TG	GGAA	GAGT	CCT	GCAG	GGG '	TGCA	GGGTTG	3764
CAC	CAT	GTG (	GGGG'	rgca(	CA G	GCGC'	rgtg	G CG	GCGA	STGA	GGG'	rctc:	TTT '	TTCT	CTGCCT	3824
CCCI	CTG	CCT (	CACT	CTCT'	rg C'	TATC	GGCA'	r GG	GCCG	GGGG	GGT'	TCAG	AGC .	AGTG'	rcctcc	3884

TGGGGTTCCC ACGTGCAAAA TCAACATCAG GAACCCAGCT TCAGGGCATC GCGGAGACGC	3944
GTCAGATGGC AGATTTGGAA AGTTAACCAT TTAAAAGAAC ATTTTTCTCT CCAACATATT	4004
TTACAATAAA AGCAACTTTT AATTGTATAG ATATATATTT CCCCCTATGG GGCCTGACTG	4064
CACTGATATA TATTTTTTT AAAGAGCAAC TGCCACATGC GGGATTTCAT TTCTGCTTTT	4124
TACTAGTGCA GCGATGTCAC CAGGGTGTTG TGGTGGACAG GGAAGCCCCT GCTGTCATGG	4184
CCCCACATGG GGTAAGGGGG GTTGGGGGTG GGGGAGAGGG AGAGAGCGAA CACCCACGCT	4244
GGTTTCTGTG CAGTGTTAGG AAAACCAATC AGGTTATTGC ATTGACTTCA CTCCCAAGAG	4304
GTAGATGCAA ACTGCCCTTC AGTGAGAGCA ACAGAAGCTC TTCACGTTGA GTTTGCGAAA	4364
TCTTTTTGTC TTTGAACTCT AGTACTGTTT ATAGTTCATG ACTATGGACA ACTCGGGTGC	4424
CACTTTTTT TTTTTCAGAT TCCAGTGTGA CATGAGGAAT TAGATTTTGA AGATGAGCAT	4484
ATATTACTAT CTTTAAGCAT TTAAAAATAC TGTTCACACT TTATTACCAA GCATCTTGGT	4544
CTCTCATTCA ACAAGTACTG TATCTCACTT TAAACTCTTT GGGGAAAAAA CAAAAACAAA	4604
AAAAACTAAG TTGCTTTCTT TTTTTCAACA CTGTAACTAC ATTTCAGCTC TGCAGAATTG	4664
CTGAAGAGCA AGATATTGAA AGTTTCAATG TGGTTTAAAG GGATGAATGT GAATTATGAA	4724
CTAGTATGTG ACAATAAATG ACCACCAAGT ACTACCTGAC GGGAGGCACT TTTCACTTTG	4784
ATGTCTGAGA ATCAGTTCAA GGCATATGCA GAGTTGGCAG AGAAACTGAG AGAAAAGGGA	4844
TGGAGAAGAG AATACTCATT TTTGTCCAGT GTTTTTCTTT TTAAGATGAA CTTTTAAAGA	4904
ACCTTGCGAT TTGCACATAT TGAGTTTATA ACTTGTGTGA TATTCCTGCA GTTTTTATCC	4964
AATAACATTG TGGGAAAGGT TTGGGGGACT GAACGAGCAT AAATAAATGT AGCAAAATTT	5024
CTTTCTAACC TGCCTAAACT CTAGGCCATT TTATAAGGTT ATGTTCCTTT GAAAATTCAT	5084
TTTGGTCTTT TTACCACATC TGTCACAAAA AGCCAGGTCT TAGCGGGCTC TTAGAAACTC	5144
TGAGAATTTT CTTCAGATTC ATTGAGAGAG TTTTCCATAA AGACATTTAT ATATGTGAGC	5204
AAGATTTTTT TTAAACAATT ACTTTATTAT TGTTGTTATT AATGTTATTT TCAGAATGGC	5264
TTTTTTTTTC TATTCAAAAT CAAATCGAGA TTTAATGTTT GGTACAAACC CAGAAAGGGT	5324
ATTTCATAGT TTTTAAACCT TTCATTCCCA GAGATCCGAA ATATCATTTG TGGGTTTTGA	5384
ATGCATCTTT AAAGTGCTTT AAAAAAAAGT TTTATAAGTA GGGAGAAATT TTTAAATATT	5444
CTTACTTGGA TGGCTGCAAC TAAACTGAAC AAATACCTGA CTTTTCTTTT	5504
AAATAGTACT TTCTTCGTTT CACAAATTAA AAAAAAAATC TGGTATCAAC CCACATTTTG	5564
GCTGTCTAGT ATTCATTTAC ATTTAGGGTT CACCAGGACT AATGATTTTT ATAAACCGTT	5624
TTCTGGGGTG TACCAAAAAC ATTTGAATAG GTTTAGAATA GCTAGAATAG TTCCTTGACT	5684
TTCCTCGAAT TTCATTACCC TCTCAGCATG CTTGCAGAGA GCTGGGTGGG CTCATTCTTG	5744
CAGTCATACT GCTTATTTAG TGCTGTATTT TTTAAACGTT TCTGTTCAGA GAACTTGCTT	5804

AATCTTCCAT	ATATTCTGCT	CAGGGCACTT	GCAATTATTA	GGTTTTGTTT	TTCTTTTTGT	5864
TTTTTAGCCT	TTGATGGTAA	GAGGAATACG	GGCTGCCACA	TAGACTTTGT	TCTCATTAAT	5924
ATCACTATTT	ACAACTCATG	TGGACTCAGA	AAAACACACA	CCACCTTTTG	GCTTACTTCG	5984
AGTATTGAAT	TGACTGGATC	CACTAAACCA	ACACTAAGAT	GGGAAAACAC	ACATGGTTTG	6044
GAGCAATAGG	AACATCATCA	TAATTTTTGT	GGTTCTATTT	CAGGTATAGG	AAATTATAAA	6104
TAATTGGTTC	TTTCTAAACA	CTTGTCCCAT	TTCATTCTCT	TGCTTTTTTA	GCATGTGCAA	6164
TACTTTCTGT	GCCAATAGAG	TCTGACCAGT	GTGCTATATA	GTTAAAGCTC	ATTCCCTTTT	6224
GGCTTTTTCC	TTGTTTGGTT	GATCTTCCCC	ATTCTGGCCA	GAGCAGGGCT	GGAGGGAAGG	6284
AGCCAGGAGG	GAGAGAGCCT	CCCACCTTTC	CCCTGCTGCG	GATGCTGAGT	GCTGGGGCGG	6344
GGAGCCTTCA	GGAGCCCCGT	GCGTCTGCCG	CCACGTTGCA	GAAAGAGCCA	GCCAAGGAGA	6404
CCCGGGGGAG	GAACCGCAGT	GTCCCCTGTC	ACCACACGGA	ATAGTGAATG	TGGAGTGTGG	6464
AGAGGAAGGA	GGCAGATTCA	TTTCTAAGAC	GCACTCTGGA	GCCATGTAGC	CTGGAGTCAA	6524
CCCATTTTCC	ACGGTCTTTT	CTGCAAGTGG	GCAGGCCCCT	CCTCGGGGTC	TGTGTCCTTG	6584
AGACTTGGAG	CCCTGCCTCT	GAGCCTGGAC	GGGAAGTGTG	GCCTGTTGTG	TGTGTGCGTT	6644
CTGAGCGTGT	TGGCCAGTGG	CTGTGGAGGG	GACCACCTGC	CACCCACGGT	CACCACTCCC	6704
TTGTGGCAGC	TTTCTCTTCA	AATAGGAAGA	ACGCACAGAG	GGCAGGAGCC	TCCTGTTTGC	6764
AGACGTTGGC	GGGCCCCGAG	GCTCCCAGAG	CAGCCTCTGT	CACCGCTTCT	GTGTAGCAAA	6824
CATTAACGAT	GACAGGGGTA	GAAATTCTTC	GGTGCCGTTC	AGCTTACAAG	GATCAGCCAT	6884
GTGCCTCTGT	ACTATGTCCA	CTTTGCAATA	TTTACCGACA	GCCGTCTTTT	GTTCTTTCTT	6944
TCCTGTTTTC	CATTTTTAAA	CTAGTAACAG	CAGGCCTTTT	GCGTTTACAA	TGGAACACAA	7004
TCACCAAGAA	ATTAGTCAGG	GCGAAAAGAA	АААААТААТА	СТАТТААТАА	GAAACCAACA	7064
AACAAGAACC	TCTCTTTCTA	GGGATTTCTA	AATATATAAA	ATGACTGTTC	CTTAGAATGT	7124
TTAACTTAAG	AATTATTTCA	GTTTGTCTGG	GCCACACTGG	GGCAGAGGGG	GGAGGGAGGG	7184
ATACAGAGAT	GGATGCCACT	TACCTCAGAT	CTTTTAAAGT	GGAAATCCAA	ATTGAATTTT	7244
CATTTGGACT	TTCAGGATAA	TTTTCTATGT	TGGTCAACTT	TTCGTTTTCC	CTAACTCACC	7304
CAGTTTAGTT	TGGGATGATT	TGATTTCTGT	TGTTGTTGAT	CCCATTTCTA	ACTTGGAATT	7364
GTGAGCCTCT	ATGTTTTCTG	TTAGGTGAGT	GTGTTGGGTT	TTTTCCCCCC	ACCAGGAAGT	7424
GGCAGCATCC	CTCCTTCTCC	CCTAAAGGGA	CTCTGCGGAA	CCTTTCACAC	CTCTTTCTCA	7484
GGGACGGGC	AGGTGTGTGT	GTGGTACACT	GACGTGTCCA	GAAGCAGCAC	TTTGACTGCT	7544
CTGGAGTAGG	GTTGTACAAT	TTCAAGGAAT	GTTTGGATTT	CCTGCATCTT	GTGGATTACT	7604
CCTTAGATAC	CGCATAGATT	GCAATATAAT	GCTGCATGTT	CAAGATGAAC	AGTAGCTCCT	7664
AGTAATCATA	AAATCCACTC	TTTGCACAGT	TTGATCTTTA	CTGAAATATG	TTGCCAAAAT	7724

TTATTTTTGT	TGTTGTAGCT	CTGGATTTTG	G TTTTGTTTTG	TTTTTTAAGG	AAACGATTGA	7784
CAATACCCTT	TAACATCTGT	GACTACTAAG	GAAACCTATT	TCTTTCATAG	AGAGAAAAAT	7844
CTCCAATGCT	TTTGAAGACA	CTAATACCGT	GCTATTTCAG	ATATGGGTGA	GGAAGCAGAG	7904
CTCTCGGTAC	CGAAGGCCGG	GCTTCTTGAG	CTGTGTTGGT	TGTCATGGCT	ACTGTTTCAT	7964
GAACCACAAG	CAGCTCAACA	GACTGGTCTG	TTGCCTTCTG	AAACCCTTTG	CACTTCAATT	8024
TGCACCAGGT	GAAAACAGGG	CCAGCAGACT	CCATGGCCCA	ATTCGGTTTC	TTCGGTGGTG	8084
ATGTGAAAGG	AGAGAATTAC	ACTTTTTTT	TTTTTAAGTG	GCGTGGAGGC	CTTTGCTTCC	8144
ACATTTGTTT	TTAACCCAGA	ATTTCTGAAA	TAGAGAATTT	AAGAACACAT	CAAGTAATAA	8204
ATATACAGAG	AATATACTTT	TTTATAAAGC	ACATGCATCT	GCTATTGTGT	TGGGTTGGTT	8264
TCCTCTCTTT	TCCACGGACA	GTGTTGTGTT	TCTGGCATAG	GGAAACTCCA	AACAACTTGC	8324
ACACCTCTAC	TCCGGAGCTG	AGATTTCTTT	TACATAGATG	ACCTCGCTTC	AAATACGTTA	8384
CCTTACTGAT	GATAGGATCT	TTTCTTGTAG	CACTATACCT	TGTGGGAATT	TTTTTTTAAA	8444
TGTACACCTG	ATTTGAGAAG	CTGAAGAAAA	CAAAATTTTG	AAGCACTCAC	TTTGAGGAGT	8504
ACAGGTAATG	TTTTAAAAAA	TTGCACAAAA	GAAAAATGAA	TGTCGAAATG	ATTCATTCAG	8564
TGTTTGAAAG	ATATGGCTCT	GTTGAAACAA	TGAGTTTCAT	ACTTTGTTTG	TAAAAAAAA	8624
AAGCAGAGAA	GGGTTGAAAG	TTACATGTTT	TTTTGTATAT	AGAAATTTGT	CATGTCTAAA	8684
TGATCAGATT	TGTATGGTTA	TGGCCTGGAA	GAATTACTAC	GTAAAAGGCT	CTTAAACTAT	8744
ACCTATGCTT	ATTGTTATTT	TTGTTACATA	TAGCCCTCGT	CTGAGGGAGG	GGAACTCGGT	8804
ATTCTGCGAT	TTGAGAATAC	TGTTCATTCC	TATGCTGAAA	GTACTTCTCT	GAGCTCCCTT	8864
CTTAGTCTAA	ACTCTTAAGC	CATTGCAACT	TCTTTTTCTT	CAGAGATGAT	GTTTGACATT	8924
TTCAGCACTT	CCTGTTCCTA	TAAACCCAAA	GAATATAATC	TTGAACACGA	AGTGTTTGTA	8984
ACAAGGGATC	CAGGCTACCA	ATCAAACAGG	ACTCATTATG	GGGACAAAAA	TAAAAAAAA	9044
TATTTCACCT	TCTTTCCCCC	CACACCTCAT	TTAAATGGGG	GGAGTAAAAA	CATGATTTCA	9104
ATGTAAATGC	CTCATTTTAT	TTTAGTTTTA	TTTTGATTTT	TATTTAATAT	AAAGAGGCCA	9164
GAATAAATAC	GGAGCATCTT	CTCAGAATAG	TATTCCTGTC	CAAAAATCAA	GCCGGACAGT	9224
GGAAACTGGA	CAGCTGTGGG	GATATTAAGC	ACCCCCACTT	ACAATTCTTA	AATTCAGAAT	9284
CTCGTCCCCT	CCCTTCTCGT	TGAAGGCAAC	TGTTCTGGTA	GCTAACTTTC	TCCTGTGTAA	9344
TGGCGGGAGG	GAACACCGGC	TTCAGTTTTT	CATGTCCCCA	TGACTTGCAT	ACAAATGGTT	9404
CAACTGTATT	AAAATTAAGT	GCATTTGGCC	AATAGGTAGT	ATCTATACAA	TAACAACAAT	9464
CTCTAAGAAT	TTCCATAACT	TTTCTTATCT	GAAAGGACTC	AAGTCTTCCA	CTGCAGATAC	9524
ATTGGAGGCT	TCACCCACGT	TTTCTTTCCC	TTTAGTTTGT	TTGCTGTCTG	GATGGCCAAT	9584
GAGCCTGTCT	CCTTTTCTGT	GGCCAATCTG	AAGGCCTTCG	TTGGAAGTGT	TGTTCACAGT	9644

AATCCTTACC	AAGATAACAT	ACTGTCCTCC	AGAATACCAA	GTATTAGGTG	ACACTAGCTC	9704
AAGCTGTTGT	CTTCAGAGCA	GTTACCAAGA	AGCTCGGTGC	ACAGGTTTTC	TCTGGTTCTT	9764
ACAGGAACCA	CCTACTCTTT	CAGTTTTCTG	GCCCAGGAGT	GGGGTAAATC	CTTTAGTTAG	9824
TGCATTTGAA	CTTGGTACCT	GTGCATTCAG	TTCTGTGAAT	ACTGCCCTTT	TTGGCGGGGT	9884
TTCCTCATCT	CCCCAGCCTG	AACTGCTCAA	CTCTAAACCC	AAATTAGTGT	CAGCCGAAAG	9944
GAGGTTTCAA	GATAGTCCTG	TCAGTATTTG	TGGTGACCTT	CAGATTAGAC	AGTCTTCATT	10004
TCCAGCCAGT	GGAGTCCTGG	CTCCAGAGCC	ATCTCTGAGA	CTCCGTACTA	CTGGATGTTT	10064
TAATATCAGA	TCATTACCCA	CCATATGCCT	CCCACAGGCC	AAGGGAAAAC	AGACACCAGA	10124
ACTTGGGTTG	AGGGCACTAC	CAGACTGACA	TGGCCAGTAC	AGAGGAGAAC	TAGGGAAGGA	10184
ATGATGTTTT	GCACCTTATT	GAAAAGAAAA	TTTTAAGTGC	ATACATAATA	GTTAAGAGCT	10244
TTTATTGTGA	CAGGAGAACT	TTTTTCCATA	TGCGTGCATA	CTCTCTGTAA	TTCCAGTGTA	10304
AAATATTGTA	CTTGCACTAG	CTTTTTTAAA	CAAATATTAA	AAAATGGAAG	AATTCATATT	10364
CTATTTTCTA	ATCGTGGTGT	GTCTATTTGT	AGGATACACT	CGAGTCTGTT	TATTGAATTT	10424
TATGGTCCCT	TTCTTTGATG	GTGCTTGCAG	GTTTTCTAGG	TAGAAATTAT	TTCATTATTA	10484
TAATAAAACA	ATGTTTGATT	CAAAATTTGA	ACAAAATTGT	TTTAAATAAA	TTGTCTGTAT	10544
ACCAGTACAA	GTTTATTGTT	TCAGTATACT	CGTACTAATA	AAATAACAGT	GCCAATTGCA	10604
АААААААА	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	AAAAA	10660

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 816 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Met Lys Ser Asn Glu Glu Arg Ser Asn Glu Cys Leu Pro Pro Lys Lys

Arg Glu Ile Pro Ala Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Glu Glu Lys Ala Pro Thr

Leu Pro Ser Asp Asn His Arg Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Trp Leu Pro Gly

35 40 45

Asn Pro Gly Gly Arg Gly His Gly Gly Gly Arg His Gly Pro Ala Gly 50 60

Thr Ser Val Glu Leu Gly Leu Gln Gln Gly Ile Gly Leu His Lys Ala 65 70 75 80

Leu Ser Thr Gly Leu Asp Tyr Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Pro Arg Ser Val 85 90 95

										50					
Pro	Val	Ala	Thr 100	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ala 105	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Pro	Gln 110	Pro	Gly
Thr	Pro	Val 115	Ser	Pro	Val	Gln	Tyr 120	Ala	His	Leu	Pro	His 125	Thr	Phe	Gln
Phe	Ile 130	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gln	Tyr 135	Ser	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Ala 140	Ser	Phe	Ile	Pro
Ser 145	Gln	Leu	Ile	Pro	Pro 150	Thr	Ala	Asn	Pro	Val 155	Thr	Ser	Ala	Val	Ala 160
Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 165	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gln 170	Arg	Ser	Gln	Leu	Glu 175	Ala
Tyr	Ser	Thr	Leu 180	Leu	Ala	Asn	Met	Gly 185	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Thr 190	Pro	Gly
His	Lys	Ala 195	Glu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 200	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 205	Gln	Gln	Gln
His	Gln 210	His	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 215	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 220	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln
Gln 225	Gln	His	Leu	Ser	Arg 230	Ala	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ile 235	Thr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro 240
Pro	Pro	Ala	Gln	Gln 245	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Val	His 250	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro 255	Gln
Asn	Thr	Gly	Arg 260	Thr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Pro 265	Ala	Ile	Pro	Val	His 270	Leu	His
Pro	His	Gln 275	Thr	Met	Ile	Pro	His 280	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gly 285	Pro	Pro	Ser
Gln	Val 290	Val	Met	Gln	Tyr	Ala 295	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ser	His 300	Phe	Val	Pro	Arg
Glu 305	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ala 310	Glu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu 315	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ile	Gln 320
Ala	Lys	Glu		Leu 325		Gly	Glu		Glu 330		Ser	Arg	Arg	Tyr 335	
Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser 340	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu 345	Gly	Lys	Ala	Gly	Gly 350	Lys	Ser
Val	Pro	His 355	Pro	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Arg 360	His	Val	Val	Val	His 365	Pro	Ser	Pro
Ser	Asp 370	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp 375	Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Arg 380	Ala	Ser	Val	Met
Val 385	Leu	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn 390	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asp 395	Leu	Glu	Val	Gln	Gln 400
Ala	Thr	His	Arg	Glu 405	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ser	Thr 410	Leu	Asn	Asp	Lys	Ser 415	Gly
Leu	His	Leu	Gly 420	Lys	Pro	Gly	His	Arg 425	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ser 430	Pro	His

Thr Val Ile Gln Thr Thr His Ser Ala Ser Glu Pro Leu Pro Val Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Ala Phe Tyr Ala Gly Thr Gln Pro Pro Val Ile Gly 450 Tyr Leu Ser Gly Gln Gln Gln Ala Ile Thr Tyr Ala Gly Ser Leu Pro Gln His Leu Val Ile Pro Gly Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Ile Pro Val Gly Ser Thr Asp Met Glu Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Pro Ala Ile Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Gln Phe Ala Ala Val Pro His Thr Phe Val Thr Thr Ala Leu 520 Pro Lys Ser Glu Asn Phe Asn Pro Glu Ala Leu Val Thr Gln Ala Ala 535 Tyr Pro Ala Met Val Gln Ala Gln Ile His Leu Pro Val Val Gln Ser Val Ala Ser Pro Ala Ala Ala Pro Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Tyr Phe Met Lys Gly Ser Ile Ile Gln Leu Ala Asn Gly Glu Leu Lys Lys Val Glu 585 Asp Leu Lys Thr Glu Asp Phe Ile Gln Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Asp Leu Lys Ile Asp Ser Ser Thr Val Glu Arg Ile Glu Asp Ser His Ser 615 Pro Gly Val Ala Val Ile Gln Phe Ala Val Gly Glu His Arg Ala Gln Val Ser Val Glu Val Leu Val Glu Tyr Pro Phe Phe Val Phe Gly Gln 645 Gly Trp Ser Ser Cys Cys Pro Glu Arg Thr Ser Gln Leu Phe Asp Leu Pro Cys Ser Lys Leu Ser Val Gly Asp Val Cys Ile Ser Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Lys Asn Gly Ser Val Lys Lys Gly Gln Pro Val Asp Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Lys His Ser Lys Ala Asp Gly Leu Ala Gly Ser Arg His Arg Tyr Ala Glu Gln Glu Asn Gly Ile Asn Gln Gly Ser Ala Gln Met Leu Ser Glu Asn Gly Glu Leu Lys Phe Pro Glu Lys Met Gly Leu Pro Ala Ala Pro Phe Leu Thr Lys Ile Glu Pro Ser Lys Pro Ala 755 760

Ala Thr Arg Lys Arg Arg Trp Ser Ala Pro Glu Ser Arg Lys Leu Glu Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Pro Pro Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Pro Ser Leu Ile Pro Gln Glu Val Lys Ile Cys Ile Glu Gly Arg Ser Asn Val Gly Lys 810 805

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 4481 base pairs

  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS

105

(B) LOCATION: 163..4099

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

ACCCCCGAGA AAGCAACCCA GCGCGCCGCC CGCTCCTCAC GTGTCCCTCC CGGCCCCGGG	60
GCCACCTCAC GTTCTGCTTC CGTCTGACCC CTCCGACTTC CGGTAAAGAG TCCCTATCCG	120
CACCTCCGCT CCCACCCGGC GCCTCGGCGC GCCCGCCCTC CG ATG CGC TCA GCG Met Arg Ser Ala 1	174
GCC GCA GCT CCT CGG AGT CCC GCG GTG GCC ACC GAG TCT CGC CGC TTC Ala Ala Ala Pro Arg Ser Pro Ala Val Ala Thr Glu Ser Arg Arg Phe 5 20	222
GCC GCA GCC AGG TGG CCC GGG TGG CGC TCG CTC CAG CGG CCG GCG CGG Ala Ala Ala Arg Trp Pro Gly Trp Arg Ser Leu Gln Arg Pro Ala Arg 25 30 35	270
CGG AGC GGG CGG GGC GGT GGC GCG GCC CCG GGA CCG TAT CCC TCC Arg Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro Gly Pro Tyr Pro Ser 40 45 50	318
GCC GCC CCT CCC CCG CCC GGC CCC GGC CCT CCC TCC CGG CAG AGC Ala Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro Ser Arg Gln Ser 55 60 65	366
TCG CCT CCC TCC GCC TCA GAC TGT TTT GGT AGC AAC GGC AAC GGC GGC Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Asp Cys Phe Gly Ser Asn Gly Asn Gly Gly 70 75 80	414
GGC GCG TTT CGG CCC GGC TCC CGG CGG CTC CTT GGT CTC GGC GG	462
CCC CGC CCC TTC GTC GTC CTT CTC CCC CTC GCC AGC CCG GGC GCC Pro Arg Pro Phe Val Val Val Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Ser Pro Gly Ala	510

110

CCT Pro	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	GCG Ala 120	Pro	ACC Thr	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	TCC Ser 125	Pro	CTC Leu	GGC Gly	GCC Ala	CGT Arg 130	Ala	TCC Ser	558
			Ser			TCC Ser										606
CGC Arg	CCG Pro 150	GCG Ala	TGC Cys	GAG Glu	CCG Pro	GTG Val 155	TAT Tyr	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	CTC Leu	ACC Thr 160	ATG Met	TCG Ser	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	654
CCC Pro 165	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 170	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAA Gln	CAG Gln 175	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAA Gln	CAG Gln 180	702
CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 185	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CCC Pro 190	GCG Ala	GCT Ala	GCC Ala	AAT Asn	GTC Val 195	CGC Arg	750
AAG Lys	CCC Pro	GGC Gly	GGC Gly 200	AGC Ser	GGC Gly	CTT Leu	CTA Leu	GCG Ala 205	TCG Ser	CCC Pro	GCC Ala	GCC Ala	GCG Ala 210	CCT Pro	TCG Ser	798
CCG Pro	TCC Ser	TCG Ser 215	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	GTC Val	TCC Ser	TCG Ser 220	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	GCC Ala	ACG Thr	GCT Ala 225	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	846
GTG Val	GTC Val 230	GCG Ala	GCG Ala	ACC Thr	TCC Ser	GGC Gly 235	GGC Gly	GGG Gly	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	GGC Gly 240	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	AGA Arg	GGT Gly	894
CGA Arg 245	AAC Asn	AGT Ser	AAC Asn	AAA Lys	GGA Gly 250	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CAG Gln	TCT Ser	ACG Thr 255	ATT Ile	TCT Ser	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	GGA Gly 260	942
						ATG Met										990
TCC Ser	AAA Lys	TGT Cys	GAA Glu 280	GTA Val	CAA Gln	GTG Val	AAA Lys	AAT Asn 285	GGA Gly	GGT Gly	ATA Ile	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu 290	GGA Gly	GTT Val	1038
						AAG Lys										1086
GAG Glu	AAA Lys 310	AGT Ser	ACA Thr	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	AGT Ser 315	TCG Ser	GGG Gly	CCG Pro	AAA Lys	CGT Arg 320	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	ATA Ile	ATG Met	1134
GAG Glu 325	AGT Ser	ATT Ile	TTG Leu	TTC Phe	AAA Lys 330	TGT Cys	TCA Ser	GAC Asp	TTT Phe	GTT Val 335	GTG Val	GTA Val	CAG Gln	TTT Phe	AAA Lys 340	1182
GAT Asp	ATG Met	GAC Asp	TCC Ser	AGT Ser 345	TAT Tyr	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	GAT Asp 350	GCT Ala	TTT Phe	ACT Thr	GAC Asp	TCT Ser 355	GCT Ala	1230
ATC Ile	AGT Ser	GCT Ala	AAA Lys 360	GTG Val	AAT Asn	GGC Gly	GAA Glu	CAC His 365	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	CTG Leu 370	GAG Glu	CCC Pro	1278

										24						
									GAG Glu						GAA Glu	1326
									AAT Asn							1374
GAA Glu 405	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	TAT Tyr	GGT Gly	GTA Val 410	GTG Val	TCT Ser	ACG Thr	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp 415	AGC Ser	AGT Ser	TTA Leu	TCT Ser	TCG Ser 420	1422
									TCA Ser 430							1470
									GAA Glu							1518
									GAT Asp							1566
									AGT Ser							1614
									CCT Pro							1662
									CAG Gln 510							1710
									AGA Arg							1758
									CAA Gln							1806
									CCT Pro							1854
									CCA Pro							1902
									CGG Arg 590							1950
									CCT Pro							1998
									ATG Met							2046

					-				
		AGA Arg							2094
		TCC Ser 650							2142
		AGT Ser							2190
		TTA Leu							2238
		GGA Gly							2286
		ATT Ile							2334
		CCT Pro 730							2382
		AAA Lys							2430
		AAA Lys							2478
		GAA Glu							2526
		GAT Asp							2574
		ACT Thr 810							2622
		AAA Lys							2670
		TCT Ser							2718
_•		CCG Pro							2766
		AAG Lys							2814

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CAG Gln 885	Thr	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	CCA	GCA Ala 890	Cys	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	AAA Lys 895	Asp	GAI Asp	AA(	G GAZ G Glu	A GAG a Glu 900	2862
AAG Lys	AAA Lys	GAC Asp	GCA Ala	GCT Ala 905	Glu	CAA Gln	GTT Val	AGG Arg	AAA Lys 910	Ser	ACA Thr	TTC Leu	AAl Asn	CCC Pro 915	AAT Asn	2910
GCA Ala	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	TTC Phe 920	AAC Asn	CCA Pro	CGT Arg	TCC Ser	TTC Phe 925	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	CCT Pro 930	Ser	ACT Thr	2958
ACC Thr	CCA Pro	ACT Thr 935	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CGG Arg	CCT Pro	CAA Gln 940	GCA Ala	CAA Gln	CCT Pro	AGC Ser	CCA Pro 945	Ser	ATG Met	GTG Val	3006
GGT Gly	CAT His 950	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	ACT Thr	CCA Pro 955	GTT Val	TAT Tyr	ACT Thr	CAG Gln	CCT Pro 960	GTT Val	TGT Cys	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	3054
CCA Pro 965	AAT Asn	ATG Met	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	CCA Pro 970	GTC Val	CCA Pro	GTG Val	AGC Ser	CCA Pro 975	GGC Gly	GTG Val	CAA Gln	CCT Pro	TTA Leu 980	3102
TAC Tyr	CCA Pro	ATA Ile	CCT Pro	ATG Met 985	ACG Thr	CCC Pro	ATG Met	CCA Pro	GTG Val 990	AAT Asn	CAA Gln	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	ACA Thr 995	TAT Tyr	3150
AGA Arg	GCA Ala	GTA Val	CCA Pro 1000	Asn	ATG Met	CCC Pro	CAA Gln	CAG Gln 1009	Arg	CAA Gln	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	CAT His	His	CAG Gln	3198
AGT Ser	GCC Ala	ATG Met 1015	ATG Met	CAC His	CCA Pro	GCG Ala	TCA Ser 1020	Ala	GCG Ala	GGC Gly	CCA Pro	CCG Pro 102	Ile	GCA Ala	GCC Ala	3246
ACC Thr	CCA Pro 1030	Pro	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	TCC Ser	ACG Thr 1035	Gln	TAT Tyr	GTT Val	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr 1040	Ser	CCT Pro	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	3294
TTC Phe 1045	Pro	AAT Asn	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	CTT Leu 1050	Val	CAG Gln	CAT His	GTG Val	CCA Pro 1055	His	TAT Tyr	CAG Gln	TCT Ser	CAG Gln 1060	3342
CAT His	CCT Pro	CAT His	GTC Val	TAT Tyr 1065	Ser	CCT Pro	GTA Val	ATA Ile	CAG Gln 1070	Gly	AAT Asn	GCT Ala	AGA Arg	ATG Met 107	Met	3390
GCA Ala	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	ACA Thr 1080	His	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	GGT Gly 1085	Leu	GTA Val	TCT Ser	TCT Ser	TCA Ser 1090	Ala	ACT Thr	3438
CAG Gln	TAC Tyr	GGG Gly 1095	GCT Ala	CAT His	GAG Glu	Gln	ACG Thr 1100	His	GCG Ala	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	GCA Ala 1105	Cys	CCC Pro	AAA Lys	3486
Leu	CCA Pro 1110	Tyr	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	Glu	ACA Thr 1115	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	TCT Ser	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr 1120	Phe	GCC Ala	ATT Ile	TCC Ser	3534
ACG Thr 1125	GLy	TCC Ser	CTT Leu	GCT Ala	CAG Gln 1130	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	GCG Ala	CAC His	CCT Pro 1135	Asn .	GCT Ala	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CAC His 1140	3582



<b>5</b> ,	
CCA CAT ACT CCA CAC CCT CAG CCT TCA GCT ACC CCC ACT GGA CAG CAG Pro His Thr Pro His Pro Gln Pro Ser Ala Thr Pro Thr Gly Gln Gln 1145 1150 1155	3630
CAA AGC CAA CAT GGT GGA AGT CAT CCT GCA CCC AGT CCT GTT CAG CAC Gln Ser Gln His Gly Gly Ser His Pro Ala Pro Ser Pro Val Gln His 1160 1165 1170	3678
CAT CAG CAC CAG GCC GCC CAG GCT CTC CAT CTG GCC AGT CCA CAG CAG His Gln His Gln Ala Ala Gln Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Pro Gln Gln 1175 1180 1185	3726
CAG TCA GCC ATT TAC CAC GCG GGG CTT GCG CCA ACT CCA CCC TCC ATG Gln Ser Ala Ile Tyr His Ala Gly Leu Ala Pro Thr Pro Pro Ser Met 1190 1195 1200	3774
ACA CCT GCC TCC AAC ACG CAG TCG CCA CAG AAT AGT TTC CCA GCA GCA Thr Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Gln Ser Pro Gln Asn Ser Phe Pro Ala Ala 1205 1210 1215 1220	3822
CAA CAG ACT GTC TTT ACG ATC CAT CCT TCT CAC GTT CAG CCG GCG TAT Gln Gln Thr Val Phe Thr Ile His Pro Ser His Val Gln Pro Ala Tyr 1225 1230 1235	3870
ACC AAC CCA CCC CAC ATG GCC CAC GTA CCT CAG GCT CAT GTA CAG TCA Thr Asn Pro Pro His Met Ala His Val Pro Gln Ala His Val Gln Ser 1240 1245 1250	3918
GGA ATG GTT CCT TCT CAT CCA ACT GCC CAT GCG CCA ATG ATG CTA ATG Gly Met Val Pro Ser His Pro Thr Ala His Ala Pro Met Met Leu Met 1255 1260 1265	3966
ACG ACA CAG CCA CCC GGC GGT CCC CAG GCC GCC CTC GCT CAA AGT GCA Thr Thr Gln Pro Pro Gly Gly Pro Gln Ala Ala Leu Ala Gln Ser Ala 1270 1275 1280	4014
CTA CAG CCC ATT CCA GTC TCG ACA ACA GCG CAT TTC CCC TAT ATG ACG Leu Gln Pro Ile Pro Val Ser Thr Thr Ala His Phe Pro Tyr Met Thr 1285 1290 1295 1300	4062
CAC CCT TCA GTA CAA GCC CAC CAC CAA CAG CAG TTG T AAGGCTGCCC His Pro Ser Val Gln Ala His His Gln Gln Leu 1305 1310	4109
TGGAGGAACC GAAAGGCCAA ATTCCCTCCT CCCTTCTACT GCTTCTACCA ACTGGAAGCA	4169
CAGAAAACTA GAATTTCATT TATTTTGTTT TTAAAATATA TATGTTGATT TCTTGTAACA	4229
TCCAATAGGA ATGCTAACAG TTCACTTGCA GTGGAAGATA CTTGGACCGA GTAGAGGCAT	4289
TTAGGAACTT GGGGGCTATT CCATAATTCC ATATGCTGTT TCAGAGTCCC GCAGGTACCC	4349
CAGCTCTGCT TGCCGAAACT GGAAGTTATT TATTTTTTAA TAACCCTTGA AAGTCATGAA	4409
CACATCAGCT AGCAAAAGAA GTAACAAGAG TGATTCTTGC TGCTATTACT GCTAAAAAAA	4469
AAAAAAAA AA	4481

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

# (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 1312 amino acids

- (B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

Met Arg Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Arg Ser Pro Ala Val Ala Thr Glu
1 5 10 15

Ser Arg Arg Phe Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Trp Pro Gly Trp Arg Ser Leu Gln
20 25

Arg Pro Ala Arg Arg Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro Gly 35 40 45

Pro Tyr Pro Ser Ala Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro 50 55 60

Ser Arg Gln Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Asp Cys Phe Gly Ser Asn 65 70 75 80

Gly Asn Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe Arg Pro Gly Ser Arg Arg Leu Leu Gly 85 90 95

Leu Gly Gly Pro Pro Arg Pro Phe Val Val Val Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala 100 105 110

Ser Pro Gly Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Thr Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Gly 115 120 125

Ala Arg Ala Ser Pro Pro Arg Ser Gly Val Ser Leu Ala Arg Pro Ala 130 135 140

Pro Gly Cys Pro Arg Pro Ala Cys Glu Pro Val Tyr Gly Pro Leu Thr 145 150 155 160

Ala Asn Val Arg Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Pro Ala 195 200 205

Ala Ala Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr 210 215 220

Ala Pro Ser Ser Val Val Ala Ala Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Pro Gly 225 230 235 240

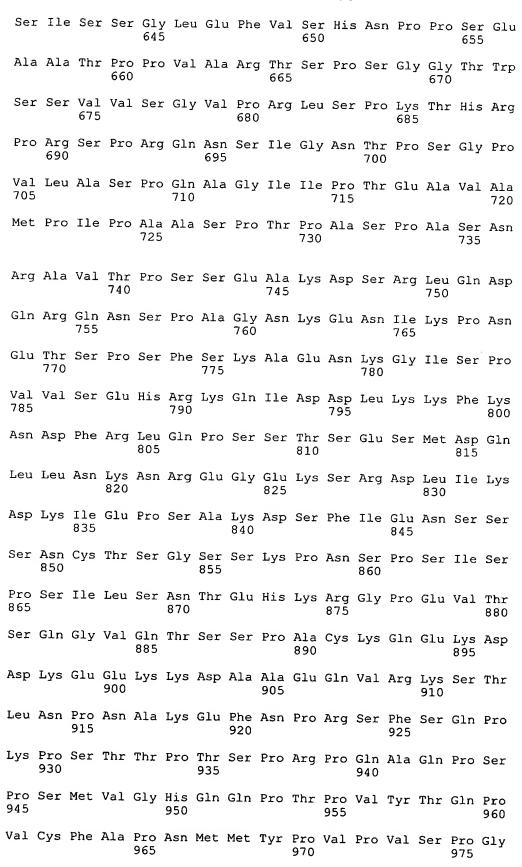
Leu Gly Arg Gly Arg Asn Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Gln Ser Thr Ile 245 250 255

Ser Phe Asp Gly Ile Tyr Ala Asn Met Arg Met Val His Ile Leu Thr

Ser Val Val Gly Ser Lys Cys Glu Val Gln Val Lys Asn Gly Gly Ile 275 280 285

Tyr Glu Gly Val Phe Lys Thr Tyr Ser Pro Lys Cys Asp Leu Val Leu 290 295 300

Asp 305	Ala	Ala	His	Glu	Lys 310	Ser	Thr	Glu	Ser	Ser 315	Ser	Gly	Pro	Lys	Arg 320
Glu	Glu	Ile	Met	Glu 325	Ser	Ile	Leu	Phe	Lys 330	Cys	Ser	Asp	Phe	Val 335	Val
Val	Gln	Phe	Lys 340	Asp	Met	Asp	Ser	Ser 345	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Arg	Asp 350	Ala	Phe
Thr	Asp	Ser 355	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Lys 360	Val	Asn	Gly	Glu	His 365	Lys	Glu	Lys
Asp	Leu 370	Glu	Pro	Trp	Asp	Ala 375	Gly	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ala 380	Asn	Glu	Glu	Leu
Glu 385	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asp 390	Val	Ser	Asn	Gly	Trp 395	Asp	Pro	Asn	Asp	Met 400
Phe	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Glu 405	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Val 410	Val	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Asp 415	Ser
Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser 420	Tyr	Thr	Val	Pro	Leu 425	Glu	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ser 430	Glu	Glu
Phe	Leu	Lys 435	Arg	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ala 440	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ala	Glu 445	Glu	Ile	Glu
Ser	Ser 450	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Lys	Ala 455	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu 460	Asn	Asp	Asp	Arg
Ser 465	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Tyr 470	Thr	Ala	Val	Gln	Arg 475	Asn	Ser	Ser	Glu	Arg 480
Glu	Gly	His	Ser	Ile 485	Asn	Thr	Arg	Glu	Asn 490	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Pro 495	Gly
Gln	Arg	Asn	Arg 500	Glu	Val	Ile	Ser	Trp 505	Gly	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gln 510	Asn	Ser
Pro	Arg	Met 515	Gly	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ser 520	Gly	Ser	Met	Pro	Ser 525	Arg	Ser	Thr
Ser	His 530	Thr	Ser	Asp	Phe	Asn 535	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser 540	Asp	Gln	Arg	Val
Val 545	Asn	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro 550	Trp	Pro	Ser	Pro	Cys 555	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser 560
Arg	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg 565	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Gly	Pro 570	Asn	Ser	Leu	Pro	Pro 575	Arg
Ala	Ala	Thr	Pro 580	Thr	Arg	Pro	Pro	Ser 585	Arg	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg 590	Pro	Ser
Arg	Pro	Pro 595	Ser	His	Pro	Ser	Ala 600	His	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala 605	Pro	Val	Ser
Thr	Met 610	Pro	Lys	Arg	Met	Ser 615	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro 620	Arg	Met	Ser	Pro
Lys 625	Ala	Gln	Arg	His	Pro 630	Arg	Asn	His	Arg	Val 635	Ser	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly 640



- Val Gln Pro Leu Tyr Pro Ile Pro Met Thr Pro Met Pro Val Asn Gln 980 985 990
- Ala Lys Thr Tyr Arg Ala Val Pro Asn Met Pro Gln Gln Arg Gln Asp 995 1000 1005
- Gln His His Gln Ser Ala Met Met His Pro Ala Ser Ala Ala Gly Pro 1010 1015 1020
- Pro Ile Ala Ala Thr Pro Pro Ala Tyr Ser Thr Gln Tyr Val Ala Tyr 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Ser Pro Gln Gln Phe Pro Asn Gln Pro Leu Val Gln His Val Pro His 1045 1050 1055
- Tyr Gln Ser Gln His Pro His Val Tyr Ser Pro Val Ile Gln Gly Asn 1060 1065 1070
- Ala Arg Met Met Ala Pro Pro Thr His Ala Gln Pro Gly Leu Val Ser 1075 1080 1085
- Ser Ser Ala Thr Gln Tyr Gly Ala His Glu Gln Thr His Ala Met Tyr 1090 1095 1100
- Ala Cys Pro Lys Leu Pro Tyr Asn Lys Glu Thr Ser Pro Ser Phe Tyr 1105 1110 1115 1120
- Phe Ala Ile Ser Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Gln Gln Tyr Ala His Pro Asn 1125 1130 1135
- Ala Thr Leu His Pro His Thr Pro His Pro Gln Pro Ser Ala Thr Pro 1140 1145 1150
- Thr Gly Gln Gln Ser Gln His Gly Gly Ser His Pro Ala Pro Ser 1155 1160 1165
- Pro Val Gln His His Gln His Gln Ala Gln Ala Leu His Leu Ala 1170 1175 1180
- Ser Pro Gln Gln Ser Ala Ile Tyr His Ala Gly Leu Ala Pro Thr 1185 1190 1195 1200
- Pro Pro Ser Met Thr Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Gln Ser Pro Gln Asn Ser 1205 1210 1215
- Phe Pro Ala Ala Gln Gln Thr Val Phe Thr Ile His Pro Ser His Val 1220 1230
- Gln Pro Ala Tyr Thr Asn Pro Pro His Met Ala His Val Pro Gln Ala 1235 1240 1245
- His Val Gln Ser Gly Met Val Pro Ser His Pro Thr Ala His Ala Pro 1250 1255 1260
- Met Met Leu Met Thr Thr Gln Pro Pro Gly Gly Pro Gln Ala Ala Leu 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Ala Gln Ser Ala Leu Gln Pro Ile Pro Val Ser Thr Thr Ala His Phe 1285 1290 1295
- Pro Tyr Met Thr His Pro Ser Val Gln Ala His His Gln Gln Gln Leu 1300 1305 1310

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

# (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 3563 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 3..3550

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GA	ATT Ile 1	CTT Leu	CCA Pro	CTC Leu	GAC Asp 5	TTC Phe	ATA Ile	GTG Val	GTC Val	AGT Ser 10	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GTA Val	GCC Ala 15	47
TTT Phe	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	ACT Thr	GGC Gly 20	Asn	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	GGA Gly	AAA Lys 25	Asp	: ATC	C AAC e Asn	ACG Thr	ATT Ile 30	Lys	95
TCC	CTC Leu	CGA Arg	GTC Val 35	Leu	CGG Arg	GTG Val	CTA Leu	CGA Arg 40	Pro	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	ACC Thr	ATC Ile 45	Lys	CGG Arg	143
CTG Leu	CCA Pro	AAG Lys 50	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	GCT Ala	GTG Val	TTT Phe 55	Asp	TGT Cys	GTG Val	GTG Val	AAC Asn 60	TCA Ser	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	191
AAC Asn	GTC Val 65	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	CTC Leu	ATC Ile 70	GTC Val	TAC Tyr	ATG Met	CTA Leu	TTC Phe 75	ATG Met	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	239
GCC Ala 80	Val	GTG Val	GCT Ala	GTG Val	CAG Gln 85	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	AAG Lys	GGG Gly	AAA Lys 90	Phe	TTC Phe	CAC His	TGC Cys	ACT Thr 95	287
GAC Asp	GAG Glu	TCC Ser	AAA Lys	GAG Glu 100	Phe	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	GAT Asp	TGT Cys 105	CGA Arg	GGC Gly	AAA Lys	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu 110	CTC Leu	335
TAC Tyr	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	AAT Asn 115	GAG Glu	GTG Val	AAG Lys	GCG Ala	CGA Arg 120	GAC Asp	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	TGG Trp	AAG Lys 125	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	383
GAA Glu	TTC Phe	CAT His 130	TAC Tyr	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GTG Val	CTG Leu 135	Trp	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	ACC Thr 140	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	431
GTG Val	TCC Ser 145	ACG Thr	GGA Gly	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	TGG Trp 150	CCA Pro	CAG Gln	GTC Val	CTC Leu	AAG Lys 155	CAT His	TCG Ser	GTG Val	GAC Asp	479
GCC Ala 160	ACC Thr	TTT Phe	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	CAG Gln 165	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	AGC Ser	CCC Pro	GGG Gly 170	TAC Tyr	CGC Arg	ATG Met	GAG Glu	ATG Met 175	527

TCC Ser	ATT Ile	TTC Phe	TAC Tyr	GTC Val 180	Val	TAC Tyr	TTT Phe	GTG Val	GTG Val 185	Phe	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	TTC Phe	TT1 Phe 190	GTC Val	575
AAT Asn	ATC Ile	TTT Phe	GTG Val 195	Ala	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	ATC Ile 200	Thr	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	CAA Gln 205	Gly	GAC Asp	623
AAG Lys	ATG Met	ATG Met 210	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	CTG Leu 215	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	AGG Arg 220	Ala	TGC Cys	ATT	671
GAT Asp	TTC Phe 225	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	AGC Ser	GCC Ala	AAG Lys 230	CCG Pro	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	CGA Arg	CAC His 235	Met	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	719
AAG Lys 240	CAG Gln	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	TAC Tyr 245	CGC Arg	ATG Met	TGG Trp	CAG Gln	TTC Phe 250	GTG Val	GTG Val	TCT Ser	CCG Pro	CCT Pro 255	767
TTC Phe	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	ACG Thr	ATC Ile 260	ATG Met	GCC Ala	ATG Met	ATC Ile	GCC Ala 265	CTC Leu	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	GTG Val 270	CTT Leu	815
ATG Met	ATG Met	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 275	TAT Tyr	GGG Gly	GCT Ala	TCT Ser	GTT Val 280	GCT Ala	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GCC Ala 285	CTG Leu	CGG Arg	863
GTG Val	TTC Phe	AAC Asn 290	ATC Ile	GTC Val	TTC Phe	ACC Thr	TCC Ser 295	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	GAA Glu 300	TGT Cys	GTG Val	CTG Leu	911
AAA Lys	GTC Val 305	ATG Met	GCT Ala	TTT Phe	GGG Gly	ATT Ile 310	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	TAT Tyr	TTC Phe	CGC Arg 315	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	TGG Trp	AAC Asn	959
ATC Ile 320	TTC Phe	GAC Asp	TTT Phe	GTG Val	ACT Thr 325	GTT Val	CTG Leu	GGC Gly	AGC Ser	ATC Ile 330	ACC Thr	GAT Asp	ATC Ile	CTC Leu	GTG Val 335	1007
ACT Thr	GAG Glu	TTT Phe	GGG Gly	AAT Asn 340	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	AAC Asn	CTG Leu 345	AGC Ser	TTT Phe	CTC Leu	CGC Arg	CTC Leu 350	TTC Phe	1055
CGA Arg	GCT Ala	GCC Ala	CGG Arg 355	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	CTC Leu 360	CGT Arg	CAG Gln	GGT Gly	TAC Tyr	ACC Thr 365	ATC Ile	CGC Arg	1103
ATT Ile	CTT Leu	CTC Leu 370	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	TTT Phe	GTG Val	CAG Gln 375	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	CTG Leu 380	CCT Pro	TAT Tyr	GTC Val	1151
TGT Cys	CTG Leu 385	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	GCC Ala	ATG Met	CTC Leu 390	TTC Phe	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala 395	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GGG Gly	ATG Met	1199
CAG Gln 400	GTG Val	TTT Phe	GGT Gly	AAC Asn	ATT Ile 405	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	GAC Asp	GTG Val	GAG Glu 410	GAC Asp	GAG Glu	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	GAT Asp 415	1247
GAA Glu	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	TTC Phe	CAA Gln 420	ATC Ile	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	CAC His	AAT Asn 425	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	CGG Arg	ACC Thr	TTC Phe 430	TTC Phe	1295



CAG Gln	GCC Ala	CTC Leu	ATG Met 435	CTT Leu	CTC Leu	TTC Phe	CGG Arg	AGT Ser 440	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	GGG Gly	GAA Glu	GCT Ala 445	TGG Trp	CAC His		1343
AAC Asn	ATC Ile	ATG Met 450	CTT Leu	TCC Ser	TGC Cys	CTC Leu	AGC Ser 455	GGG Gly	AAA Lys	CCG Pro	TGT Cys	GAT Asp 460	AAG Lys	AAC Asn	TCT Ser		1391
GGC Gly	ATC Ile 465	CTG Leu	ACT Thr	CGA Arg	GAG Glu	TGT Cys 470	GGC Gly	AAT Asn	GAA Glu	TTT Phe	GCT Ala 475	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr	TTT Phe		1439
GTT Val 480	TCC Ser	TTC Phe	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	CTC Leu 485	TGC Cys	TCG Ser	TTT Phe	CTG Leu	ATG Met 490	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	CTC Leu	TTT Phe	GTC Val 495		1487
GCC Ala	GTC Val	ATC Ile	ATG Met	GAC Asp 500	AAC Asn	TTT Phe	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu 505	ACC Thr	CGA Arg	GAC Asp	TCC Ser	TCC Ser 510	ATC Ile		1535
CTG Leu	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	CAC His 515	CAC His	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr 520	GTG Val	CGT Arg	GTC Val	TGG Trp	GCC Ala 525	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr		1583
GAC Asp	CCC Pro	GCA Ala 530	GCT Ala	TGG Trp	GGC Gly	CGC Arg	ATG Met 535	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	ATG Met 540	TAT Tyr	CAG Gln	ATG Met		1631
CTG Leu	AGA Arg 545	CAC His	ATG Met	TCT Ser	CCG Pro	CCC Pro 550	CTG Leu	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	AAG Lys 555	AAG Lys	TGT Cys	CCG Pro	GCC Ala		1679
AGA Arg 560	GTG Val	GCT Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	CGG Arg 565	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	CGG Arg	ATG Met	GAC Asp 570	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	GTC Val	GCA Ala	GAT Asp 575		1727
GAC Asp	AAC Asn	ACC Thr	GTC Val	CAC His 580	TTC Phe	AAT Asn	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	CTC Leu 585	ATG Met	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	ATC Ile	CGC Arg 590	ACA Thr		1775
GCC Ala	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	ATC Ile 595	AAG Lys	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GGA Gly 600	GGA Gly	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	CAG Gln 605	CAG Gln	ATG Met		1823
GAC Asp	GCT Ala	GAG Glu 610	CTG Leu	CGG Arg	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	ATG Met 615	ATG Met	GCG Ala	ATT Ile	TGG Trp	CCC Pro 620	AAT Asn	CTG Leu	TCC Ser		1871
CAG Gln	AAG Lys 625	ACG Thr	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	CTG Leu 630	GTC Val	ACA Thr	CCT Pro	CAC His	AAG Lys 635	TCC Ser	ACG Thr	GAC Asp	CTC Leu		1919
ACC Thr 640	GTG Val	GGG Gly	AAG Lys	ATC Ile	TAC Tyr 645	GCA Ala	GCC Ala	ATG Met	ATG Met	ATC Ile 650	ATG Met	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	TAC Tyr	CGG Arg 655		1967
CAG Gln	AGC Ser	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	AAG Lys 660	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	GCC Ala	ATG Met 665	CGC Arg	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	GAC Asp 670	CGG Arg		2015
ACA Thr	CCC Pro	CTC Leu	ATG Met 675	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	CGC Arg	ATG Met	GAG Glu 680	CCC Pro	CCG Pro	TCC Ser	CCA Pro	ACG Thr 685	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	:	2063

GGG Gly	GGA Gly	CCT Pro 690	GGC Gly	CAG Gln	AAC Asn	GCC Ala	CTC Leu 695	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	CTG Leu 700	Asp	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	2111
GGA Gly	GCC Ala 705	Leu	ATG Met	GCT Ala	CAC His	GAA Glu 710	AGC Ser	GGC Gly	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	GAG Glu 715	Ser	CCG Pro	TCC Ser	TGG Trp	2159
GTG Val 720	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	CGT Arg	GCC Ala	CAG Gln 725	GAG Glu	ATG Met	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	AAG Lys 730	ACG Thr	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	TGG Trp	AGT Ser 735	2207
CCG Pro	GAA Glu	CAA Gln	GGC Gly	CCC Pro 740	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	ATG Met	CCC Pro 745	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	AAC Asn 750	TCT Ser	2255
CAG Gln	TCC Ser	GTG Val	GAG Glu 755	ATG Met	CGA Arg	GAG Glu	ATG Met	GGC Gly 760	AGA Arg	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr	TCC Ser 765	GAC Asp	AGC Ser	2303
GAG Glu	CAC His	TAC Tyr 770	CTC Leu	CCC Pro	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GGC Gly 775	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	GCT Ala	GCC Ala 780	TCC Ser	ATG Met	CCC Pro	2351
CGC Arg	CTC Leu 785	CCT Pro	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	CAG Gln 790	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	GAC Asp	ACC Thr 795	AGC Ser	CCC Pro	ATG Met	AAG Lys	2399
CGT Arg 800	TCA Ser	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	GTG Val	CTG Leu 805	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	CGA Arg 810	CGC Arg	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	GAT Asp	TAC Tyr 815	2447
TCG Ser	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	GTC Val 820	CCG Pro	CCC Pro	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn 825	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	CAC His	CAC His	CAG Gln 830	CGG Arg	2495
CGC Arg	CGC Arg	GAC Asp	CGC Arg 835	AGC Ser	CAC His	CGC Arg	GCC Ala	TCT Ser 840	GAG Glu	CGC Arg	TCC Ser	CTG Leu	GGC Gly 845	CGC Arg	TAC Tyr	2543
ACC Thr	GAT Asp	GTG Val 850	GAC Asp	ACA Thr	GGC Gly	TTG Leu	GGG Gly 855	ACA Thr	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	ATG Met 860	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	CAA Gln	2591
TCC Ser	GGG Gly 865	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	CCG Pro	TCG Ser	AAG Lys 870	GAG Glu	CGG Arg	GAC Asp	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 875	CGG Arg	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	CCC Pro	2639
AAG Lys 880	GAT Asp	CGG Arg	AAG Lys	CAT His	CGA Arg 885	CAG Gln	CAC His	CAC His	CAC His	CAC His 890	CAC His	CAC His	CAC His	CAC His	CAC His 895	2687
CAT His	CCC Pro	CCG Pro	CCC Pro	CCC Pro 900	GAC Asp	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	CGC Arg	TAT Tyr 905	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	CGG Arg	CCG Pro 910	GAC Asp	2735
CAC His	GGC Gly	CGG Arg	GCA Ala 915	CGG Arg	GCT Ala	CGG Arg	GAC Asp	CAG Gln 920	CGC Arg	TGG Trp	TCC Ser	CGC Arg	TCG Ser 925	CCC Pro	AGC Ser	2783
GAG Glu	GGC Gly	CGA Arg 930	GAG Glu	CAC His	ATG Met	Ala	CAC His 935	CGG Arg	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	AGT Ser	AGT Ser 940	TCC Ser	GTA Val	AGT Ser	2831

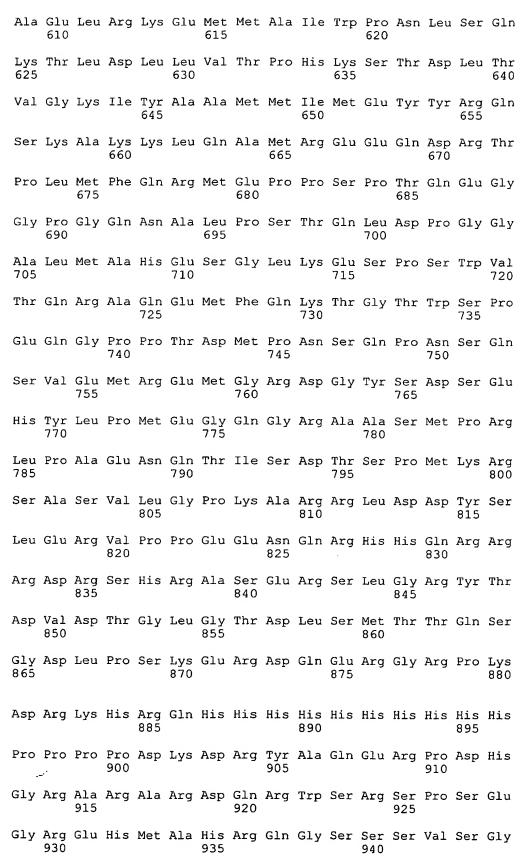


						ACA Thr 950										2879
						ACC Thr										2927
						AAG Lys										2975
						CAG Gln			Gln					Pro		3023
			Thr			CCT Pro		Arg					Thr			3071
		Ala				CCG Pro 1030	Pro					Ser				3119
	Pro					CGG Arg					Ala					3167
					His	GGC Gly				Trp					Pro	3215
				Gly		CCG Pro			Arg					Tyr		3263
			Tyr			GCC Ala		Gly					Gly			3311
		Met				TAC Tyr 1110	Asp					Val				3359
	Ser					CGC Arg					Pro					3407
					Pro	TCT Ser				Arg					Gly	3455
TAC Tyr	TAC Tyr	CCG Pro	GCG Ala 1155	His	GGA Gly	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	AGG Arg 1160	Pro	CGC Arg	GGG Gly	CCG Pro	GGC Gly 1165	Ser	AGG Arg	3503
AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CTG Leu 1170	His	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser 1175	Glu	AGT Ser	GAC Asp	GAT Asp	GAT Asp 1180	Trp	TGC Cys	TA	3550
AGC	CCGG	GCG A	AGG													3563

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1182 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:
- Ile Leu Pro Leu Asp Phe Ile Val Val Ser Gly Ala Leu Val Ala Phe 1 5 10 15
- Ala Phe Thr Gly Asn Ser Lys Gly Lys Asp Ile Asn Thr Ile Lys Ser 20 25 30
- Leu Arg Val Leu Arg Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Lys Thr Ile Lys Arg Leu 35 40 45
- Pro Lys Leu Lys Ala Val Phe Asp Cys Val Val Asn Ser Leu Lys Asn 50 55 60
- Val Phe Asn Ile Leu Ile Val Tyr Met Leu Phe Met Phe Ile Phe Ala 65 70 75 80
- Val Val Ala Val Gln Leu Phe Lys Gly Lys Phe Phe His Cys Thr Asp 85 90 95
- Glu Ser Lys Glu Phe Glu Lys Asp Cys Arg Gly Lys Tyr Leu Leu Tyr 100 105 110
- Glu Lys Asn Glu Val Lys Ala Arg Asp Arg Glu Trp Lys Lys Tyr Glu 115 120 125
- Phe His Tyr Asp Asn Val Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Thr Leu Phe Thr Val 130 135 140
- Ser Thr Gly Glu Gly Trp Pro Gln Val Leu Lys His Ser Val Asp Ala 145 150 155 160
- Thr Phe Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Pro Gly Tyr Arg Met Glu Met Ser 165 170 175
- Ile Phe Tyr Val Val Tyr Phe Val Val Phe Pro Phe Phe Val Asn 180 185 190
- Ile Phe Val Ala Leu Ile Ile Ile Thr Phe Gln Glu Gln Gly Asp Lys
  195 200 205
- Met Met Glu Glu Tyr Ser Leu Glu Lys Asn Glu Arg Ala Cys Ile Asp 210 215 220
- Phe Ala Ile Ser Ala Lys Pro Leu Thr Arg His Met Pro Gln Asn Lys 225 230 235 240
- Gln Ser Phe Gln Tyr Arg Met Trp Gln Phe Val Val Ser Pro Pro Phe 245 250 255
- Glu Tyr Thr Ile Met Ala Met Ile Ala Leu Asn Thr Ile Val Leu Met 260 265 270
- Met Lys Phe Tyr Gly Ala Ser Val Ala Tyr Glu Asn Ala Leu Arg Val

		275					280					285			
Phe	Asn 290	Ile	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser 295		Phe	Ser	Leu	Glu 300		Val	Leu	Lys
Val 305	Met	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ile 310	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Arg 315	Asp	Ala	Trp	Asn	Ile 320
Phe	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr 325	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ile 330	Thr	Asp	Ile	Leu	Val 335	Thr
Glu	Phe	Gly	Asn 340	Asn	Phe	Ile	Asn	Leu 345	Ser	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu 350	Phe	Arg
Ala	Ala	Arg 355	Leu	Ile	Lys	Leu	Leu 360	Arg	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Thr 365	Ile	Arg	Ile
Leu	Leu 370	Trp	Thr	Phe	Val	Gln 375	Ser	Phe	Lys	Ala	Leu 380	Pro	Tyr	Val	Cys
Leu 385	Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Leu 390	Phe	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Ala 395	Ile	Ile	Gly	Met	Gln 400
Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ile 405	Gly	Ile	Asp	Val	Glu 410	Asp	Glu	Asp	Ser	Asp 415	Glu
Asp	Glu	Phe	Gln 420	Ile	Thr	Glu	His	Asn 425	Asn	Phe	Arg	Thr	Phe 430	Phe	Gln
Ala	Leu	Met 435	Leu	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ser 440	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala 445	Trp	His	Asn
Ile	Met 450	Leu	Ser	Cys	Leu	Ser 455	Gly	Lys	Pro	Cys	Asp 460	Lys	Asn	Ser	Gly
Ile 465	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Cys 470	Gly	Asn	Glu	Phe	Ala 475	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val 480
Ser	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu 485	Cys	Ser	Phe	Leu	Met 490	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val 495	Ala
Val	Ile	Met	Asp 500	Asn	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Leu 505	Thr	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser 510	Ile	Leu
Gly	Pro	His 515	His	Leu	Asp	Glu	Tyr 520	Val	Arg	Val	Trp	Ala 525	Glu	Tyr	Asp
Pro	Ala 530	Ala	Trp	Gly	Arg	Met 535	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Met 540	Tyr	Gln	Met	Leu
Arg 545	His	Met	Ser	Pro	Pro 550	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Lys 555	Lys	Cys	Pro	Ala	Arg 560
Val	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Arg 565	Leu	Leu	Arg	Met	Asp 570	Leu	Pro	Val	Ala	Asp 575	Asp
Asn	Thr	Val	His 580	Phe	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu 585	Met	Ala	Leu	Ile	Arg 590	Thr	Ala
Leu	Asp	Ile 595	Lys	Ile	Ala	Lys	Gly 600	Gly	Ala	Asp	Lys	Gln 605	Gln	Met	Asp



Ser Pro Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Arg 945 950 955 960

Arg Gln Leu Pro Gln Thr Pro Ser Thr Pro Arg Pro His Val Ser Tyr 965 970 975

Ser Pro Val Ile Arg Lys Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Pro Gln Gln Gln 980 985 990

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Ala Val Ala Arg Pro Gly Arg 995 1000 1005

Ala Ala Thr Ser Gly Pro Arg Arg Tyr Pro Gly Pro Thr Ala Glu Pro 1010 1015 1020

Leu Ala Gly Asp Arg Pro Pro Thr Gly Gly His Ser Ser Gly Arg Ser 1025 1030 1035 1040

Pro Arg Met Glu Arg Arg Val Pro Gly Pro Ala Arg Ser Glu Ser Pro 1045 1050 1055

Arg Ala Cys Arg His Gly Gly Ala Arg Trp Pro Ala Ser Gly Pro His 1060 1065 1070

Val Ser Glu Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg His His Gly Tyr Tyr Arg Gly 1075 1080 1085

Ser Asp Tyr Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Glu Glu 1090 1095

Ala Met Ala Gly Ala Tyr Asp Ala Pro Pro Pro Val Arg His Ala Ser 1105 1110 1115 1120

Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Ala Ser Gly Pro 1125 1130 1135

Ala Cys Ala Ser Pro Ser Arg His Gly Arg Arg Leu Pro Asn Gly Tyr 1140 1145 1150

Tyr Pro Ala His Gly Leu Ala Arg Pro Arg Gly Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys 1155 1160 1165

Gly Leu His Glu Pro Tyr Ser Glu Ser Asp Asp Trp Cys 1170 1180

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 4279 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 239..3794
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

GAA	TTCC	GCC	cccc	TCAG	AG G	CGCC	GGAG	с сс	GGAA	TCCC	GCT	CGGA	GCC	AGCC	AGCCGT	60
CCC	GAGC'	TAC	CAGC.	AGGT	TT C	ATTG.	AAAA	C AG	ATCC	TGCA	AAA	GTTC	CAG	GTGC	CCACAC	120
TGG.	AAAC'	TTG	GAGA	TCCT	GC T	TCCC.	AGAC	C AC	AGCT	GTGG	GGA	ACTT	GGG	GTGG	AGCAGA	180
GAA	GTTT	CTG	TATT	CAGC	TG C	CCAG	GCAG.	A GG	AGAA	TGGG	GTC	TCCA	CAG	CCTG	AAGA	238
					AAT Asn											286
					GGG Gly									Gly	CGG Arg	334
					GTC Val											382
					GCC Ala											430
					CAG Gln 70											478
					GCA Ala											526
					CCC Pro											574
					AGC Ser											622
					AGT Ser											670
					GGC Gly 150											718
					CCT Pro											766
					AGC Ser											814
					ATG Met											862
					CCC Pro											910

GGT Gly 225	Gly	GTT Val	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	GGA Gly 230	Pro	CCA Pro	ATG Met	GGT Gly	CCC Pro 235	Lys	GGG Gly	GGA Gly	GGG Gly	GCT Ala 240	958
GCC Ala	TCA Ser	TCA Ser	GTG Val	GGG Gly 245	GGC Gly	CCT Pro	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	GGT Gly 250	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	CAC His	CCC Pro	CCA Pro 255	CCC Pro	1006
ACT Thr	ACT Thr	CCC Pro	ATT Ile 260	TCA Ser	GTA Val	TCA Ser	AGC Ser	TCT Ser 265	GGG Gly	GCT Ala	AGT Ser	GGT Gly	GCT Ala 270	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	1054
ACA Thr	AAG Lys	CCG Pro 275	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	GTG Val 280	GGT Gly	GGT Gly	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	CTA Leu 285	CCT Pro	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	1102
CCA Pro	CCA Pro 290	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	CCC Pro 295	CAT His	GTG Val	ACA Thr	CCG Pro	AAC Asn 300	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	1150
CCT Pro 305	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	AGA Arg	CCC Pro	CTC Leu 310	AAC Asn	AAT Asn	GCA Ala	TCA Ser	GCC Ala 315	TCT Ser	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GGC Gly	CTG Leu 320	1198
GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CAA Gln	CCA Pro	CTA Leu 325	CCT Pro	GGT Gly	CAT His	CTG Leu	CCC Pro 330	TCT Ser	CCC Pro	TAC Tyr	GCC Ala	ATG Met 335	GGA Gly	1246
CAG Gln	GGT Gly	ATG Met	GGT Gly 340	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	GGC Gly 345	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	CCA Pro 350	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	1294
GCT Ala	CCT Pro	TCA Ser 355	CCC Pro	CAC His	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	CCT Pro 360	CCT Pro	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	TCT Ser 365	GCT Ala	CCA Pro	GCG Ala	1342
CCC Pro	CCC Pro 370	ATG Met	AGG Arg	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	TAT Tyr 375	TCA Ser	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	AGT Ser	AGT Ser 380	AGC Ser	TCT Ser	GCA Ala	GCA Ala	1390
GCC Ala 385	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	TCC Ser	AGT Ser	TCT Ser 390	TCC Ser	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	TCC Ser	TCT Ser 395	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	CCA Pro 400	1438
GCT Ala	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	GCA Ala	TTG Leu 405	CCC Pro	AGC Ser	TAC Tyr	CCC Pro	CAC His 410	TCT Ser	TTC Phe	CCT Pro	CCC Pro	CCA Pro 415	ACA Thr	1486
AGC Ser	CTC Leu	TCT Ser	GTC Val 420	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	CAG Gln	CCC Pro	CCC Pro 425	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	ACT Thr	CAG Gln	CCT Pro 430	TCT Ser	CTC Leu	1534
CCA Pro	TCC Ser	CAG Gln 435	GCT Ala	GTG Val	TGG Trp	AGC Ser	CAG Gln 440	GGT Gly	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	CCT Pro 445	CCT Pro	CCC Pro	TAT Tyr	1582
GGC Gly	CGC Arg 450	CTC Leu	TTA Leu	GCC Ala	AAC Asn	AGC Ser 455	AAT Asn	GCC Ala	CAT His	CCA Pro	GGC Gly 460	CCC Pro	TTC Phe	CCT Pro	CCC Pro	1630
TCT Ser 465	ACT Thr	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	TCC Ser 470	ACC Thr	GCC Ala	CAC His	CCA Pro	CCA Pro 475	GTC Val	TCA Ser	ACA Thr	CAT His	CAC His 480	1678

CAT His	CAC His	CAC His	CAG Gln	CAA Gln 485	CAG Gln	CAA Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 490	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	CAG Gln 495	CAG Gln	1726
CAG Gln	CAT His	CAC His	GGA Gly 500	AAC Asn	TCT Ser	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	CCT Pro 505	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GCA Ala	TTT Phe 510	CCC Pro	CAC His	1774
CCA Pro	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 515	GGC Gly	GGT Gly	AGC Ser	TCC Ser	CAC His 520	CAC His	GCA Ala	CAC His	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr 525	GCC Ala	ATG Met	TCT Ser	1822
CCC Pro	TCC Ser 530	CTG Leu	GGG Gly	TCT Ser	CTG Leu	AGG Arg 535	CCC Pro	TAC Tyr	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	GGG Gly 540	CCA Pro	GCA Ala	CAC His	CTG Leu	1870
CCC Pro 545	CCA Pro	CCT Pro	CAC His	AGC Ser	CAG Gln 550	GTG Val	TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	CAA Gln 555	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	AAT Asn	GGC Gly 560	1918
CCT Pro	CCA Pro	GTC Val	TCT Ser	TCC Ser 565	TCT Ser	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	TCT Ser	TCC Ser 570	TCT Ser	TCC Ser	ACT Thr	TCT Ser	CAA Gln 575	GGG Gly	1966
TCC Ser	TAC Tyr	CCA Pro	TGT Cys 580	TCA Ser	CAC His	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	CCT Pro 585	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	GGC Gly	CCT Pro	CAA Gln 590	GGG Gly	GCG Ala	2014
CCC Pro	TAC Tyr	CCT Pro 595	TTC Phe	CCA Pro	CCG Pro	GTG Val	CCT Pro 600	ACG Thr	GTC Val	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	TCT Ser 605	TCG Ser	GCT Ala	ACC Thr	2062
CTT Leu	TCC Ser 610	ACG Thr	GTC Val	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	ACC Thr 615	GTG Val	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	TCG Ser	CCA Pro 620	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys	2110
						CCC Pro										2158
CCG Pro	GGG Gly	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys 645	ACA Thr	GCC Ala	ACC Thr	CCA Pro	CCC Pro 650	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys	CCC Pro	GGG Gly 655	TCG Ser	2206
CCT Pro	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	TTC Phe 660	CGA Arg	ACG Thr	GGG Gly	ACC Thr	CCA Pro 665	CCG Pro	GGC Gly	TAT Tyr	CGA Arg	GGA Gly 670	ACC Thr	TCG Ser	2254
CCA Pro	CCT Pro	GCA Ala 675	GGC Gly	CCA Pro	GGG Gly	ACC Thr	TTC Phe 680	AAG Lys	CCG Pro	GGC Gly	TCG Ser	CCC Pro 685	ACC Thr	GTG Val	GGA Gly	2302
CCT Pro	GGG Gly 690	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	CCA Pro	CCT Pro	GCG Ala 695	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	TCA Ser	GGC Gly	CTG Leu 700	CCA Pro	TCG Ser	CTG Leu	CCA Pro	2350
CCA Pro 705	CCA Pro	CCT Pro	GCG Ala	GCC Ala	CCT Pro 710	GCC Ala	TCA Ser	GGG Gly	CCG Pro	CCC Pro 715	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	GCC Ala	ACG Thr	CAG Gln 720	2398
ATC Ile	AAA Lys	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	CCG Pro 725	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAG Glu 730	ACC Thr	CCC Pro	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	CCG Pro 735	GTG Val	2446

						TCG Ser										2494
						GCC Ala										2542
						AGC Ser 775										2590
						CGG Arg										2638
						CGC Arg										2686
						GAG Glu										2734
AGC Ser	GTG Val	AAG Lys 835	TTG Leu	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	GGC Gly 840	CGT Arg	GCT Ala	CCG Pro	GTG Val	GAA Glu 845	TGC Cys	CCA Pro	TCT Ser	2782
						CGC Arg 855										2830
						CTG Leu										2878
						CCT Pro										2926
						CTG Leu										2974
TAC Tyr	AAT Asn	GTC Val 915	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser 920	AGT Ser	GAT Asp	CCA Pro	GCT Ala	GCC Ala 925	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	AGG Arg	3022
						CGA Arg 935										3070
TTT Phe 945	GAG Glu	GTG Val	AAG Lys	CCT Pro	AGT Ser 950	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	CTA Leu 955	CAT His	GGG Gly	GTC Val	CCT Pro	GGG Gly 960	3118
CCG Pro	GGC Gly	TTG Leu	GAT Asp	CCC Pro 965	TTT Phe	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	CAT His	GGG Gly 970	GGC Gly	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 975	CCT Pro	3166
GGC Gly	CCA Pro	CCT Pro	GGC Gly 980	CTG Leu	CAC His	CCT Pro	TTC Phe	CCC Pro 985	TTT Phe	CAT His	CCG Pro	AGC Ser	CTG Leu 990	GGG Gly	CCC Pro	3214

Leu Glu Arg Glu Arg Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Pro Ala Leu Arg Pro 995 1000 1005											, ,						
ASP Met Ser Tyr Ala Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Glu Arg Gln His Ala Glu 1010 1015 1015 1020 1020 3358 and GGG GGG GGC CTG GGC ACT GGC GGG CTG CAG ATG CTC Arg Val Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Asp Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Gln Met Leu 1025 1030 1030 1035 3358 1025 ATG CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CA			Arg					Leu	Ala				Ala	Leu			3262
Arg Val Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Asp Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Gln Met Leu 1025 1035 1040 1035 1040 1045 1035 3406 ART GGG ACT CCC CAT CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC CAC		Met	Ser				Arg	Leu				Arg	Gln				3310
ASIN VAI THE PRO HIS HIS HIS GIR HIS SET HIS IIE HIS SET HIS LEW 1055  CAC CTG CAC CAG CAA GAT GCT ATC CAT GCA GCC TCT GCT GTG GTG CAC HIS LEW HIS GIR GAR APA ALA IIE HIS ALA ALA SET ALA SET VAL HIS 1060  CCT CTC ATT GAC CCC CTG GCC TCA GGG TCT CAC CTT ACC CGG ATC CCC PRO LEW LILE ASP PRO LEW ALA SET GLY SET HIS LEW THE ATY IIE PRO 1075  TAC CCA GCT GGA ACT CTC CCT AAC CCC CTG CTT CCT CAC CCT CTG CAC TYP PRO ALA GLY THE LEW PRO ASP PRO LEW PRO ASP PRO LEW PRO HIS PRO LEW HIS 1095  GAG AAC GAA GTT CTT CGT CAC CAG CTC TTT GCT GCC CCT TAC CAG CAC TYP PRO ALA GLY THE LEW PRO ASP PRO LEW PRO HIS PRO LEW HIS 1100  GAG AAC GAA GTT CTT CGT CAC CAG CTC TTT GCT GCC CCT TAC CAG CAC TYP ARY APP 1110  CTG CCG GCC TCC CTT TCT GCC CCG ATG TCA GCA GCT CAT CAG	Arg	Val				Gly	Asn				Ala	Arg				Leu	3358
His Leu His Gln Gln Asp Ala Ile His Ala Ala Ser Ala Ser Val His 1060  CCT CTC ATT GAC CCC CTG GCC TCA GGG TCT CAC CTT ACC CGG ATC CCC Pro Leu Ile Asp Pro Leu Ala Ser Gly Ser His Leu Thr Arg Ile Pro 1075  TAC CCA GCT GGA ACT CTC CCT AAC CCC CTG CTT CCT CAC CCT CTG CAC Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Leu Pro Asp Pro Leu Leu Pro His Pro Leu His 1095  GAG AAC GAA GTT CTC CGT CAC CAC CTC TTT GCT GCC CCT TAC CGG GAC GLU Asn Glu Val Leu Arg His Gln Leu Phe Ala Ala Pro Tyr Arg Asp 1105  CTG CCG GCC TCC CTT TCT GCC CGC ATG TCA GCA GCT CAT CAG CTG CAG CAG GAC GLU Asn Glu Val Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1125  CTG CCG GCC TCC CTT TCT GCC CGC ATG TCA GCA GCT CAT CAG CTG CAG CAG Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1135  GCC ATG CAC GCA CAG TCA GCT GAG CTG CAG CGC TTG GCG CTG GAA CAG Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln 1145  CAG CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CAT CAC CCG CTG CAC AGT GTG CCG CTG CCT Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA GIn Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1175  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  CAGTTGCAGC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGGGGAG AGAGGACAA AAGGGAACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCA 4084  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144					His	His				Ser	His				His	Leu	3406
Pro Leu Ile Asp Pro Leu Ala Ser Gly Ser His Leu Thr Arg Ile Pro 1085  TAC CCA GCT GGA ACT CTC CCT AAC CCC CTG CTT CCT CAC CCT CTG CAC TYP Pro Ala Gly Thr Leu Pro Ash Pro Leu Leu Pro His Pro Leu His 1090  GAG AAC GAA GTT CTT CGT CAC CAG CTC TTT GCT GCC CCT TAC CGG GAC GLU Ash Glu Val Leu Arg His Gln Leu Phe Ala Ala Pro Tyr Arg Asp 1105  CTG CCG GCC TCC CTT TCT GCC CCG ATG TCA GCA GCT CAT CAG CTG CAG CTG Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1125  GCC ATG CAC GCA CAG TCA GCT GAG CTG CAG CGC TTG GCG CTG GAA CAG Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln 11445  CAG CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CAT CAC CGG CTG CAC AGT GTG CAG CTG GAG CTG GAG Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAG CAT CAC CCC CAT CAC CCG CTG CAC AGT GTG CCG CTG CCT GLI GCG CTG GAA AGC GAG TTG Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1165  GCC CAG GAG GAG TAC TAC ACC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA Ala Glu Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CTG CAC CTG CAC CTG CACACTG GAC CACACTGGAG GACAAGAG CACACTGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  AAGGCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GAGGAACA A0CCA AAGGCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA AAAGGGAACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCCTGTGGC CGCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCACT TGTTAGATGT 4144				Gln	Gln				His	Ala				Ser	Val		3454
Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Leu Pro Asn Pro Leu Leu Pro His Pro Leu His 1090 1095 1095 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100			Ile	Asp				Ser	Gly				Thr	Arg			3502
Glu Asn Glu Val Leu Arg His Gln Leu Phe Ala Ala Pro Tyr Arg Asp 1105  CTG CCG GCC TCC CTT TCT GCC CCG ATG TCA GCA GCT CAT CAG CTG CAG Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1135  GCC ATG CAC GCA CAG TCA GCT GAG CTG CAG CGC TTG GCG CTG GAA CAG Ala Met His Ala Glu Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln 1140  CAG CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CAT CAC CCG CTG CAC AGT GTG CCG CTG GAA CAG Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA AGT GIN Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  CAGTTGCAGC GCCCCCCCCC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGAG ACAGAAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG ACAGGACACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTC CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCCCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144		Pro	Ala				Pro	Asn				Pro	His				3550
Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1125  GCC ATG CAC GCA CAG TCA GCT GAG CTG CAG CGC TTG GCG CTG GAA CAG Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln 1140  CAG CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CAT CAC CCG CTG CAC AGT GTG CCG CTG CCT Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  ACCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGAC GACAGAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144	Glu	Asn				Arg	His				Ala	Ala				Asp	3598
Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln  CAG CAG TGG CTG CAT GCC CAT CAC CCG CTG CAC AGT GTG CCG CTG CCT  Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  ACCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ACAGAAGGCC  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG AAAGGGAACA  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT  4144					Leu	Ser				Ser	Ala				Leu	Gln	3646
Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155  GCC CAG GAG GAC TAC TAC AGT CAC CTG AAG AAG GAA AGC GAC AAG CCA Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC  ACCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT  4144				Ala	Gln				Leu	Gln				Leu	Glu		3694
Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1170 1175 1180  CTG T AGAACCTGCG ATCAAGAGAG CACCATGGCT CCTACATTGG ACCTTGGAGC 3844 Leu 118  ACCCCCACCC TCCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGAG GGAGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG AAAGGGAACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144			Trp	Leu				His	Pro				Val	Pro			3742
Leu 118  ACCCCACCC TCCCCCACC GTGCCCTTGG CCTGCCACCC AGAGCCAAGA GGGTACTGCT 3904  CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGAG GGAGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG AAAGGGAACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144		Gln	Glu				Ser	His				Glu	Ser				3790
CAGTTGCAGG GCCTCCGCAG CTGGACAGAG AGTGGGGGAG GGAGGGACAG ACAGAAGGCC 3964  AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGCA GAGGTGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG AAAGGGAACA 4024  GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084  CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144	Leu	T AG	SAACC	TGCG	S ATO	CAAGA	AGAG	CACO	CATGO	GCT (	CTAC	CATTG	GG AC	CTT	GAGC		3844
AAGGCCCGAT GTGGTGCA GAGGTGGGGA GGTGGCGAGG ATGGGGACAG AAAGGGAACA 4024 GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084 CCCCTGTGGC CGCCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144	ACCO	CCAC	CC I	cccc	CCAC	CC GI	rgccc	TTG	CCI	GCCF	ACCC	AGAG	CCAP	AGA (	GGTA	ACTGCT	3904
GAATCTTGGA CCAGGTCTCT CTTCCTTGTC CCCCCTGCTT TTCTCCTCCC CCATGCCCAA 4084 CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144	CAGI	TGC	AGG G	CCTC	CGCF	AG CI	rggac	CAGAC	AG1	GGGG	GAG	GGAG	GGAC	CAG A	ACAGA	AGGCC	3964
CCCCTGTGGC CGCCGCCCCT CCCCTGCCCC GTTGGTGTGA TTATTTCATC TGTTAGATGT 4144	AAGO	CCCG	AT G	TGGT	rgtgo	CA GA	AGGTG	GGGF	A GGI	GGC	SAGG	ATGG	GGAC	CAG A	AAAGG	GAACA	4024
	GAAT	CTT	GA C	CAG	STCTC	CT CT	TCCI	TGTC	ccc	CCTC	CTT	TTCT	CCTC	cc c	CATO	CCCAA	4084
GGCTGTTTTG CGTAGCATCG TGTGCCACCC CTGCCCCTCC CCGATCCCTG TGTGCGCGCC 4204	ccc	CTGTG	GC C	GCC	ccc	CT CC	CCTC	ccc	GTI	GGTG	STGA	TTAT	TTCF	ATC 1	GTTA	GATGT	4144
	GGCT	GTTI	TG C	GTAG	CATO	CG TG	STGCC	CACCO	СТС	cccc	CTCC	CCGA	TCCC	TG 1	GTGC	GCGCC	4204

CCCTCTGCAA TGTATGCCCC TTGCCCCTTC CCCACACTAA TAATTTATAT ATATAAATAT 4264
CTATATGACG CTCTT 4279

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1185 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

Met Lys Thr Arg Gln Asn Lys Asp Ser Met Ser Met Arg Ser Gly Arg

1 10 15

Lys Lys Glu Ala Pro Gly Pro Arg Glu Glu Leu Arg Ser Arg Gly Arg
20 25 30

Ala Ser Pro Gly Gly Val Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Ala Glu 35 40

Lys Ser Arg Gln Thr Ala Lys Lys Ala Arg Val Glu Glu Ala Ser Thr 50 55 60

Pro Lys Val Asn Lys Gln Gly Arg Ser Glu Glu Ile Ser Glu Ser Glu 65 70 75 80

Ser Glu Glu Thr Asn Ala Pro Lys Lys Thr Lys Thr Glu Glu Leu 85 90 95

Pro Arg Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Asp Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Ser 100 105 110

Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Arg Asp Ile Asp Gln Asp Asn 115 120 125

Arg Ser Thr Ser Pro Ser Ile Tyr Ser Pro Gly Ser Val Glu Asn Asp 130 135 140

Ser Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Leu Ser Gln Gly Pro Ala Arg Pro Tyr His 145 150 155 160

Pro Pro Pro Leu Phe Pro Pro Ser Pro Gln Pro Pro Asp Ser Thr Pro 165 170 175

Arg Gln Pro Glu Ala Ser Phe Glu Pro His Pro Ser Val Thr Pro Thr 180 185 190

Gly Tyr His Ala Pro Met Glu Pro Pro Thr Ser Arg Met Phe Gln Ala 195 200 205

Pro Pro Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro His Pro Gln Leu Tyr Pro Gly Gly Thr 210 215 220

Gly Gly Val Leu Ser Gly Pro Pro Met Gly Pro Lys Gly Gly Gly Ala 225 230 235 240

Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Gly Pro Asn Gly Gly Lys Gln His Pro Pro Pro 245 250 255

Thr	Thr	Pro	Ile 260		Val	Ser	Ser	Ser 265		Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala 270		Pro
Thr	Lys	Pro 275		Thr	Thr	Pro	Val 280	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asn	Leu 285		Ser	Ala
Pro	Pro 290		Ala	Asn	Phe	Pro 295	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Asn 300		Pro	Pro	Pro
Pro 305	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu 310	Asn	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ala 315	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gly	Leu 320
Gly	Ala	Gln	Pro	Leu 325	Pro	Gly	His	Leu	Pro 330	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Met 335	Gly
Gln	Gly	Met	Gly 340	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gly 345	Pro	Glu	Lys	Gly	Pro 350		Leu
Ala	Pro	Ser 355	Pro	His	Ser	Leu	Pro 360	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser 365	Ala	Pro	Ala
Pro	Pro 370	Met	Arg	Phe	Pro	Tyr 375	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser 380	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala
Ala 385	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser 390	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser 395	Ala	Ser	Pro	Phe	Pro 400
Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 405	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Pro	His 410	Ser	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro 415	Thr
Ser	Leu	Ser	Val 420	Ser	Asn	Gln	Pro	Pro 425	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Pro 430	Ser	Leu
Pro	Ser	Gln 435	Ala	Val	Trp	Ser	Gln 440	Gly	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro 445	Pro	Pro	Tyr
Gly	Arg 450	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ser 455	Asn	Ala	His	Pro	Gly 460	Pro	Phe	Pro	Pro
Ser 465	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ser 470	Thr	Ala	His	Pro	Pro 475	Val	Ser	Thr	His	His 480
His	His	His	Gln	Gln 485	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 490	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln 495	Gln
Gln	His	His	Gly 500	Asn	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro 505	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ala	Phe 510	Pro	His
Pro	Leu	Glu 515	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	His 520	His	Ala	His	Pro	Tyr 525	Ala	Met	Ser
Pro	Ser 530	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg 535	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Gly 540	Pro	Ala	His	Leu
Pro 545	Pro	Pro	His	Ser	Gln 550	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Gln 555	Ala	Gly	Pro	Asn	Gly 560
Pro	Pro	Val	Ser	Ser 565	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser 570	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln 575	Gly
Ser	Tyr	Pro	Cys 580	Ser	His	Pro	Ser	Pro 585	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gln 590	Gly	Ala

Pro	Tyr	Pro 595	Phe	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro 600	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Ser 605	Ser	Ala	Thr
Leu	Ser 610	Thr	Val	Ile	Ala	Thr 615	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Pro 620	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Lys
Thr 625	Ala	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gly 630	Pro	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Gly 635	Lys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Ser 640
Pro	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Lys 645	Thr	Ala	Thr	Pro	Pro 650	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Gly 655	Ser
Pro	Pro	Ser	Phe 660	Arg	Thr	Gly	Thr	Pro 665	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly 670	Thr	Ser
Pro	Pro	Ala 675	Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe 680	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro 685	Thr	Val	Gly
Pro	Gly 690	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ala 695	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu 700	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro
Pro 705	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro 710	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro 715	Leu	Ser	Ala	Thr	Gln 720
Ile	Lys	Gln	Glu	Pro 725	Ala	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Glu 730	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Pro 735	Val
Pro	Pro	Ala	Arg 740	Ser	Pro	Ser	Pro	Pro 745	Pro	Lys	Val	Val	Asp 750	Val	Pro
Ser	His	Ala 755	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Arg 760	Phe	Asn	Lys	His	Leu 765	Asp	Arg	Gly
Phe	Asn 770	Ser	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ser 775	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Val 780	Pro	Leu	Glu	Gly
Ser 785	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Lys 790	Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Val 795	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Arg 800
Glu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Arg 805	Ala	Arg	Glu	Glu	Lys 810	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Glu 815	Arg
Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys 820	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Glu 825	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Leu 830	Glu	Arg
Ser	Val	Lys 835	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Gly 840	Arg	Ala	Pro	Val	Glu 845	Cys	Pro	Ser
Leu	Gly 850	Pro	Val	Pro	His	Arg 855	Pro	Pro	Phe	Glu	Pro 860	Gly	Ser	Ala	Val
Ala 865	Thr	Val	Pro	Pro	Tyr 870	Leu	Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr 875	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Thr 880
Leu	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ala 885	Arg	Pro	His	Val	Met 890	Ser	Pro	Gly	Asn	Arg 895	Asn
His	Pro	Phe	Tyr 900	Val	Pro	Leu	Gly	Ala 905	Val	Asp	Pro	Gly	Leu 910	Leu	Gly
Tyr	Asn	Val 915	Pro	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ser 920	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ala 925	Arg	Glu	Arg

Glu Arg Glu Ala Arg Glu Arg Asp Leu Arg Asp Arg Leu Lys Pro Gly

Phe Glu Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Leu Glu Pro Leu His Gly Val Pro Gly 950

Pro Gly Leu Asp Pro Phe Pro Arg His Gly Gly Leu Ala Leu Gln Pro

Gly Pro Pro Gly Leu His Pro Phe Pro Phe His Pro Ser Leu Gly Pro

Leu Glu Arg Glu Arg Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Pro Ala Leu Arg Pro 1000

Asp Met Ser Tyr Ala Glu Arg Leu Ala Ala Glu Arg Gln His Ala Glu

Arg Val Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Asp Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Gln Met Leu 1030 1035

Asn Val Thr Pro His His His Gln His Ser His Ile His Ser His Leu 1045 1050

His Leu His Gln Gln Asp Ala Ile His Ala Ala Ser Ala Ser Val His 1065

Pro Leu Ile Asp Pro Leu Ala Ser Gly Ser His Leu Thr Arg Ile Pro 1075

Tyr Pro Ala Gly Thr Leu Pro Asn Pro Leu Leu Pro His Pro Leu His 1095 1100

Glu Asn Glu Val Leu Arg His Gln Leu Phe Ala Ala Pro Tyr Arg Asp 1110

Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Met Ser Ala Ala His Gln Leu Gln 1125 1130

Ala Met His Ala Gln Ser Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Leu Ala Leu Glu Gln 1140 1145

Gln Gln Trp Leu His Ala His His Pro Leu His Ser Val Pro Leu Pro 1155

Ala Gln Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Ser His Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Asp Lys Pro 1175 1180

Leu 1185

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 4608 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)





(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..4342

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

												CTG Leu				48
												GTA Val				96
												GAA Glu 45				144
												TGC Cys				192
												GAT Asp				240
												TCA Ser				288
												AAG Lys				336
												GGC Gly 125				384
												AGG Arg				432
												GTG Val				480
												TGG Trp				528
CAA Gln	CAA Gln	GAC Asp	CTG Leu 180	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	ATC Ile	CCA Pro	GGT Gly 185	GAC Asp	TCC Ser	CGA Arg	GTG Val	GTG Val 190	GTC Val	TTG Leu	576
												GGG Gly 205				624
ATT Ile	TAC Tyr 210	CGA Arg	TGC Cys	TCA Ser	GCT Ala	CGA Arg 215	AAT Asn	CCA Pro	GCC Ala	AGC Ser	TCA Ser 220	AGA Arg	ACA Thr	GGA Gly	AAT Asn	672

GAA Glu 225	Ala	GAA Glu	GTC Val	AGA Arg	ATT Ile 230	TTA Leu	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	CCA Pro	GGA Gly 235	CTG Leu	CAT His	AGA Arg	CAG Gln	CTG Leu 240	720	)
TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	CTG Leu	CAA Gln	AGA Arg 245	CCA Pro	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GTA Val	GTA Val 250	GCC Ala	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	AAA Lys 255	GAT Asp	768	i
GCT Ala	GTC Val	CTG Leu	GAA Glu 260	TGT Cys	TGT Cys	GTT Val	TCT Ser	GGC Gly 265	TAT Tyr	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	CCA Pro	AGT Ser 270	TTT Phe	ACC Thr	816	1.
TGG Trp	TTA Leu	CGA Arg 275	GGC Gly	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	GTC Val	ATC Ile 280	CAA Gln	CTC Leu	AGG Arg	TCT Ser	AAA Lys 285	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	TCT Ser	864	
TTA Leu	TTG Leu 290	GGT Gly	GGA Gly	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	TTG Leu 295	CTT Leu	ATC Ile	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GTG Val 300	ACA Thr	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	GAC Asp	912	
AGT Ser 305	GGA Gly	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	ACC Thr	TGT Cys 310	GTT Val	GTC Val	ACA Thr	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys 315	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	AAT Asn	ATT Ile	AGT Ser 320	960	
GCC Ala	TCT Ser	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	CTC Leu 325	ACA Thr	GTC Val	TTG Leu	GTT Val	CCG Pro 330	CCA Pro	TGG Trp	TTT Phe	TTA Leu	AAT Asn 335	CAT His	1008	
CCT Pro	TCC Ser	AAC Asn	CTG Leu 340	TAT Tyr	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	AGC Ser 345	ATG Met	GAT Asp	ATT Ile	GAG Glu	TTT Phe 350	GAA Glu	TGT Cys	1056	
ACA Thr	GTC Val	TCT Ser 355	GGA Gly	AAG Lys	CCT Pro	GTG Val	CCC Pro 360	ACT Thr	GTG Val	AAT Asn	TGG Trp	ATG Met 365	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	1104	
GAT Asp	GTG Val 370	GTC Val	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	AGT Ser	GAT Asp 375	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	CAG Gln	ATA Ile	GTG Val 380	GGA Gly	GGA Gly	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	1152	
TTA Leu 385	CGG Arg	ATA Ile	CTT Leu	GGG Gly	GTG Val 390	GTG Val	AAG Lys	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	GAA Glu 395	GGC Gly	TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	CAA Gln	TGT Cys 400	1200	
GTG Val	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GAG Glu 405	GCT Ala	GGA Gly	AAT Asn	GCC Ala	CAG Gln 410	ACC Thr	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	CAG Gln	CTC Leu 415	ATT Ile	1248	
GTC Val	CCT Pro	AAG Lys	CCT Pro 420	GCA Ala	ATC Ile	CCA Pro	AGC Ser	TCC Ser 425	AGT Ser	GTC Val	CTC Leu	CCT Pro	TCG Ser 430	GCT Ala	CCC Pro	1296	
AGA Arg	GAT Asp	GTG Val 435	GTC Val	CCT Pro	GTC Val	TTG Leu	GTT Val 440	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	CGA Arg	TTT Phe	GTC Val 445	CGT Arg	CTC Leu	AGC Ser	1344	
TGG Trp	CGC Arg 450	CCA Pro	CCT Pro	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GCG Ala 455	AAA Lys	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	ATT Ile	CAA Gln 460	ACT Thr	TTC Phe	ACG Thr	GTC Val	1392	
TTT Phe 465	TTC Phe	TCC Ser	AGA Arg	GAA Glu	GGT Gly 470	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	AGG Arg	GAA Glu	CGA Arg 475	GCA Ala	TTG Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr	ACA Thr 480	1440	

-			CAG Gln						1488
			GTT Val						1536
			AAG Lys						1584
			CTG Leu						1632
			CCC Pro 550						1680
			ACT Thr						1728
			TCT Ser						1776
			TTC Phe						1824
			ACA Thr						1872
			TCC Ser 630						1920
			CCT Pro						1968
			CAC His						2016
			AAC Asn						2064
			TTC Phe						2112
			TGG Trp 710						2160
			CCT Pro						2208

						 	 CCA Pro		2256
							CCT Pro		2304
							ATT Ile		2352
							TTT Phe		2400
							AGG Arg 815		2448
							GAT Asp		2496
							CCA Pro		2544
							AGC Ser		2592
							CGA Arg		2640
							TAC Tyr 895		2688
							AAA Lys		2736
							AGG Arg		2784
							GCC Ala		2832
							AAG Lys		2880
							GGG Gly 975		2928
							CCA Pro		2976

GAT GAC TGG Asp Asp Trp 995	Ile Met G	AA ACA ATO u Thr Ile 100	e Ser Gly	GAT AGO Asp Aro	G CTT ACT C g Leu Thr H 1005	AT CAA is Gln	3024
ATC ATG GAT Ile Met Asp 1010	CTC AAC CT Leu Asn Le	T GAT ACT u Asp Thi 1015	T ATG TAT	TAC TTT Tyr Phe 102	e Arg Ile G	AA GCA ln Ala	3072
CGA AAT TCA Arg Asn Ser 1025	Lys Gly Va	G GGG CCA 1 Gly Pro 30	A CTC TCT Leu Ser	GAT CCC Asp Pro 1035	C ATC CTC TO D Ile Leu Pl	CC AGG ne Arg 1040	3120
ACT CTG AAA Thr Leu Lys	GTG GAA CA Val Glu Hi 1045	C CCT GAC s Pro Asp	C AAA ATG Lys Met 105	Ala Asr	Asp Gln G	GT CGT .y Arg )55	3168
CAT GGA GAT His Gly Asp	GGA GGT TA Gly Gly Ty 1060	T TGG CCF r Trp Pro	GTT GAT Val Asp 1065	ACT AAT	TTG ATT GA Leu Ile As 1070	AT AGA sp Arg	3216
AGC ACC CTA Ser Thr Leu 107	Asn Glu Pr	G CCA ATI o Pro Ile 108	Gly Gln	ATG CAC Met His	CCC CCG CA Pro Pro Hi 1085	AT GGC s Gly	3264
AGT GTC ACT Ser Val Thr 1090	CCT CAG AA	G AAC AGO s Asn Ser 1095	AAC CTG Asn Leu	CTT GTG Leu Val 110	Ile Ile Va	G GTC l Val	3312
ACC GTT GGT Thr Val Gly 1105	Val Ile Th	A GTG CTG r Val Leu 10	GTA GTG Val Val	GTC ATC Val Ile 1115	GTG GCT GT Val Ala Va	G ATT 1 Ile 1120	3360
TGC ACC CGA Cys Thr Arg	CGC TCT TC Arg Ser Se 1125	A GCC CAG r Ala Gln	CAG AGA Gln Arg 113	Lys Lys	Arg Ala Th	C CAC r His 35	3408
AGT GCT GGC Ser Ala Gly	AAA AGG AA Lys Arg Ly 1140	G GGC AGC s Gly Ser	CAG AAG Gln Lys 1145	GAC CTC Asp Leu	CGA CCC CC Arg Pro Pr 1150	T GAT o Asp	3456
CTT TGG ATC Leu Trp Ile 115	His His Gl	A GAA ATG u Glu Met 116	Glu Met	AAA AAT Lys Asn	ATT GAA AA Ile Glu Ly 1165	G CCA s Pro	3504
TCT GGC ACT Ser Gly Thr 1170	GAC CCT GC Asp Pro Al	A GGA AGG a Gly Arg 1175	GAC TCT Asp Ser	CCC ATC Pro Ile 118	Gln Ser Cy	C CAA s Gln	3552
GAC CTC ACA Asp Leu Thr 1185	CCA GTC AG Pro Val Se 11	r His Ser	CAG TCA Gln Ser	GAA ACC Glu Thr 1195	CAA CTG GG Gln Leu Gl	A AGC y Ser 1200	3600
AAA AGC ACC Lys Ser Thr	TCT CAT TC Ser His Se 1205	A GGT CAA c Gly Gln	GAC ACT Asp Thr 1210	Glu Glu	GCA GGG AG Ala Gly Se 12	r Ser	3648
ATG TCC ACT Met Ser Thr	CTG GAG AG Leu Glu Ar 1220	G TCG CTG g Ser Leu	GCT GCA Ala Ala 1225	CGC CGA Arg Arg	GCC CCC CG Ala Pro Ar 1230	G GCC g Ala	3696
AAG CTC ATG Lys Leu Met 1235	Ile Pro Me	G GAT GCC Asp Ala 1240	Gln Ser	AAC AAT Asn Asn	CCT GCT GT Pro Ala Va 1245	C GTG l Val	3744

AGC GCC ATC Ser Ala Ile 1250			Leu Gl							3792
CTC CCG TCT Leu Pro Ser 1265						Gln Ph				3840
CCT GTG CCA Pro Val Pro		Thr Leu			Arg				Gly	3888
AGA AGT CAG Arg Ser Gln				o Thr				Pro		3936
CTG CCC CCA Leu Pro Pro 131	Ser Gln					Glu Gl				3984
AGA ACC ATC Arg Thr Ile 1330			Val Ar							4032
TTT GCT AAT Phe Ala Asn 1345						Ala Il				4080
GTC CCT TAC Val Pro Tyr		Leu Leu			Gly				Lys	4128
ACC CAT GTG Thr His Val				y Leu				Arg		4176
CCT TTG CTT Pro Leu Leu 139	Pro Val					Glu Va				4224
AGC CAC AAA Ser His Lys 1410			Ser Al							4272
CTG AGT GAA Leu Ser Glu 1425						Met Ly				4320
GCC ATC ACA Ala Ile Thr		Ala Phe	T AACA	rg <b>t</b> at 1	TCT	'GAATGG	A TGAG	GTGA	AT	4372
TTTCCGGGAA	CTTTGCAG	CA TACCA	ATTAC C	CATAAA	ACAG	CACACC	TGTG I	CCAA	GAACT	4432
CTAACCAGTG	TACAGGTC	AC CCATC	AGGAC C	ACTCAC	STTA	AGGAAG	ATCC T	'GAAG	CAGTT	4492
CAGAAGGAAT	AAGCATTC	CT TCTTT	CACAG G	CATCAG	GAA	TTGTCA	AATG A	TGAT	TATGA	4552
GTTCCCTAAA	CAAAAGCA	AA GATGCA	ATTTT C	ACTGCA	ATG	TCAAAG	TTTA G	CTGC	:T	4608

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1447 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25: Met Glu Asn Ser Leu Arg Cys Val Trp Val Pro Lys Leu Ala Phe Val Leu Phe Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Ala His Leu Gln Val Thr Gly Phe Gln Ile Lys Ala Phe Thr Ala Leu Arg Phe Leu Ser Glu Pro Ser Asp Ala Val Thr Met Arg Gly Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Asp Cys Ser Ala Glu Ser Asp Arg Gly Val Pro Val Ile Lys Trp Lys Lys Asp Gly Ile His Leu Ala Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Arg Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Leu Ile Gln Asn Ile Leu His Ser Arg His His Lys Pro Asp Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gln Cys Glu Ala Ser Leu Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Ile Ile Ser Arg Thr Ala Lys Val Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Arg Phe Leu Ser 135 Gln Thr Glu Ser Val Thr Ala Phe Met Gly Asp Thr Val Leu Leu Lys Cys Glu Val Ile Gly Glu Pro Met Pro Thr Ile His Trp Gln Lys Asn Gln Gln Asp Leu Thr Pro Ile Pro Gly Asp Ser Arg Val Val Leu 185 Pro Ser Gly Ala Leu Gln Ile Ser Arg Leu Gln Pro Gly Asp Ile Gly Ile Tyr Arg Cys Ser Ala Arg Asn Pro Ala Ser Ser Arg Thr Gly Asn 215 Glu Ala Glu Val Arg Ile Leu Ser Asp Pro Gly Leu His Arg Gln Leu 230 235

Ala Val Leu Glu Cys Cys Val Ser Gly Tyr Pro Pro Pro Ser Phe Thr 260 265 270

Trp Leu Arg Gly Glu Glu Val Ile Gln Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Tyr Ser

280

Tyr Phe Leu Gln Arg Pro Ser Asn Val Val Ala Ile Glu Gly Lys Asp

Leu	Leu 290	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn	Leu 295	Leu	Ile	Ser	Asn	Val 300	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asp
Ser 305	Gly	Met	Tyr	Thr	Cys 310	Val	Val	Thr	Tyr	Lys 315	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ser 320
Ala	Ser	Ala	Glu	Leu 325	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Pro 330	Pro	Trp	Phe	Leu	Asn 335	His
Pro	Ser	Asn	Leu 340	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Ser 345	Met	Asp	Ile	Glu	Phe 350	Glu	Cys
Thr	Val	Ser 355	Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Pro 360	Thr	Val	Asn	Trp	Met 365	Lys	Asn	Gly
Asp	Val 370	Val	Ile	Pro	Ser	Asp 375	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Ile	Val 380	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn
Leu 385	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gly	Val 390	Val	Lys	Ser	Asp	Glu 395	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Gln	Cys 400
Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Glu 405	Ala	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gln 410	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gln	Leu 415	Ile
Val	Pro	Lys	Pro 420	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ser 425	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Ser 430	Ala	Pro
Arg	Asp	Val 435	Val	Pro	Val	Leu	Val 440	Ser	Ser	Arg	Phe	Val 445	Arg	Leu	Ser
Trp	Arg 450	Pro	Pro	Ala	Glu	Ala 455	Lys	Gly	Asn	Ile	Gln 460	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val
Phe 465	Phe	Ser	Arg	Glu	Gly 470	Asp	Asn	Arg	Glu	Arg 475	Ala	Leu	Asn	Thr	Thr 480
Gln	Pro	Gly	Ser	Leu 485	Gln	Leu	Thr	Val	Gly 490	Asn	Leu	Lys	Pro	Glu 495	Ala
Met	Tyr	Thr	Phe 500	Arg	Val	Val	Ala	Tyr 505	Asn	Glu	Trp	Gly	Pro 510	Gly	Glu
Ser	Ser	Gln 515	Pro	Ile	Lys	Val	Ala 520	Thr	Gln	Pro	Glu	Leu 525	Gln	Val	Pro
Gly	Pro 530	Val	Glu	Asn	Leu	Gln 535	Ala	Val	Ser	Thr	Ser 540	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ile
Leu 545	Ile	Thr	Trp	Glu	Pro 550	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Asn 555	Gly	Pro	Val	Gln	Gly 560
Tyr	Arg	Leu	Phe	Cys 565	Thr	Glu	Val	Ser	Thr 570	Gly	Lys	Glu	Gln	Asn 575	Ile
Glu	Val	Asp	Gly 580	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Leu 585	Glu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys 590	Phe	Thr
Glu	Tyr	Ser 595	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ala 600	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Gly 605	Pro	Gly	Val
Ser	Thr 610	Asp	Asp	Ile	Thr	Val 615	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asp 620	Val	Pro	Ser	Ala

Pro 625	Pro	Gln	Asn	Val	Ser 630		Glu	val	Val	Asr 635		Arç	g Ser	· Ile	Lys 640
Val	Ser	Trp	Leu	Pro 645	Pro	Pro	Ser	Gly	Thr 650		Asn	Gly	Phe	11e 655	
Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ile 660	Arg	His	Arg	Lys	Thr 665		Arg	Arg	Gly	Glu 670		Glu
Thr	Leu	Glu 675	Pro	Asn	Asn	Leu	Trp 680		Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly 685		Glu	Lys
Gly	Ser 690	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Gln 695	Val	Ser	Ala	Met	Thr 700		Asn	Gly	Thr
Gly 705	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asn	Trp 710	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr 715	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asp	Leu 720
Asp	Glu	Ser	Gln	Val 725	Pro	Asp	Gln	Pro	Ser 730		Leu	His	Val	Arg 735	Pro
Gln	Thr	Asn	Cys 740	Ile	Ile	Met	Ser	Trp 745	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asn 750	Pro	Asn
Ile	Val	Val 755	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Ile 760	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Val	Gly 765	Ser	Pro	Tyr
Ala	Glu 770	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Asp 775	Ser	Lys	Gln	Arg	Tyr 780	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Glu
Arg 785	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser 790	His	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ser 795	Leu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Asn 800
Asn	Ala	Gly	Glu	Gly 805	Val	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Glu 810	Ser	Ala	Thr	Thr	Arg 815	Ser
Ile	Thr	Asp	Pro 820	Thr	Asp	Pro	Val	Asp 825	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Leu 830	Asp	Asp
Phe	Pro	Thr 835	Ser	Val	Pro	Asp	Leu 840	Ser	Thr	Pro	Met	Leu 845	Pro	Pro	Val
Gly	Val 850	Gln	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu 855	Thr	His	Asp	Ala	Val 860	Arg	Val	Ser	Trp
Ala 865	Asp	Asn	Ser	Val	Pro 870	Lys	Asn	Gln	Lys	Thr 875	Ser	Glu	Val	Arg	Leu 880
Tyr	Thr	Val	Arg	Trp 885	Arg	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ser 890	Ala	Ser	Ala	Lys	Tyr 895	Lys
Ser	Glu	Asp	Thr 900	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Tyr 905	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Leu 910	Lys	Pro
Asn	Thr	Met 915	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Ser	Val 920	Met	Val	Thr	Lys	Asn 925	Arg	Arg	Ser
Ser	Thr 930	Trp	Ser	Met	Thr	Ala 935	His	Ala	Thr	Thr	Tyr 940	Glu	Ala	Ala	Pro
Thr 945	Ser	Ala	Pro	Lys	Asp 950	Phe	Thr	Val	Ile	Thr 955	Arg	Glu	Gly	Lys	Pro 960

Arg Ala Val Ile Val Ser Trp Gln Pro Pro Leu Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys 970 Ile Thr Ala Tyr Ile Leu Phe Tyr Thr Leu Asp Lys Asn Ile Pro Ile 985 Asp Asp Trp Ile Met Glu Thr Ile Ser Gly Asp Arg Leu Thr His Gln Ile Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Asp Thr Met Tyr Tyr Phe Arg Ile Gln Ala Arg Asn Ser Lys Gly Val Gly Pro Leu Ser Asp Pro Ile Leu Phe Arg 1035 Thr Leu Lys Val Glu His Pro Asp Lys Met Ala Asn Asp Gln Gly Arg 1045 1050 His Gly Asp Gly Gly Tyr Trp Pro Val Asp Thr Asn Leu Ile Asp Arg 1065 Ser Thr Leu Asn Glu Pro Pro Ile Gly Gln Met His Pro Pro His Gly 1080 Ser Val Thr Pro Gln Lys Asn Ser Asn Leu Leu Val Ile Ile Val Val Thr Val Gly Val Ile Thr Val Leu Val Val Val Ile Val Ala Val Ile 1110 1115 Cys Thr Arg Arg Ser Ser Ala Gln Gln Arg Lys Lys Arg Ala Thr His 1125 1130 Ser Ala Gly Lys Arg Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Asp Leu Arg Pro Pro Asp 1145 Leu Trp Ile His His Glu Glu Met Glu Met Lys Asn Ile Glu Lys Pro 1160 Ser Gly Thr Asp Pro Ala Gly Arg Asp Ser Pro Ile Gln Ser Cys Gln 1170 1175 1180 Asp Leu Thr Pro Val Ser His Ser Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Leu Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser His Ser Gly Gln Asp Thr Glu Glu Ala Gly Ser Ser 1205 Met Ser Thr Leu Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Pro Arg Ala 1225 Lys Leu Met Ile Pro Met Asp Ala Gln Ser Asn Asn Pro Ala Val Val 1235 1240 Ser Ala Ile Pro Val Pro Thr Leu Glu Ser Ala Gln Tyr Pro Gly Ile 1255 Leu Pro Ser Pro Thr Cys Gly Tyr Pro His Pro Gln Phe Thr Leu Arg 1265

Pro Val Pro Phe Pro Thr Leu Ser Val Asp Arg Gly Phe Gly Ala Gly

1285

Arg	Ser	Gln	Ser 130	Val O	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro 130		Thr	Gln	Gln	Pro 131		Met	
Leu	Pro	Pro 131	Ser 5	Gln	Pro	Glu	His 132	Ser 0	Ser	Ser	Glu	Glu 132		Pro	Ser	
Arg	Thr 133	Ile O	Pro	Thr	Ala	Cys 133	Val 5	Arg	Pro	Thr	His 134		Leu	Arg	Ser	
Phe 134	Ala 5	Asn	Pro	Leu	Leu 135	Pro 0	Pro	Pro	Met	Ser 135	Ala 5	Ile	Glu	Pro	Lys 1360	
Val	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Pro 136	Leu 5	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro 137		Pro	Thr	Leu	Pro 137	_	
Thr	His	Val	Lys 1380	Thr	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gly 138	Leu 5	Ala	Gly	Lys <sub>.</sub>	Ala 139		Ser	
Pro	Leu	Leu 1395	Pro	Val	Ser	Val	Pro 140	Thr O	Ala	Pro	Glu	Val 140		Glu	Glu	
Ser	His 141	Lys O	Pro	Thr	Glu	Asp 141!	Ser	Ala	Asn	Val	Tyr 1420		Gln	Asp	Asp	
Leu 142	Ser	Glu	Gln	Met	Ala 1430	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu 1435	Met	Lys	Gln	Leu	Asn 1440	
Ala	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ser 1445		Phe										
(2)	INFO	ORMAT	ION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	NO:26	ő:								
	(i)	(B (C	UENC ) LE ) TY ) ST ) TO	NGTH PE: RAND	l: 10 nucl EDNE	004 k .eic ESS:	ase acio sino	pain 1	rs							
	(ii)	MOL	ECUL	E TY	PE:	DNA	(ger	omic	:)							
	(ix)		TURE ) NA ) LO	ME/K			876									
	(xi)	SEQ	UENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIC	พ: ร	EQ I	D NO	:26:						
GCCT	'CGCT	'CG G	GCGC	CCAG	T GG	TCCT	GCCG	CCT	GGTC	TCA	CCTC	GCC	ATG Met 1	_		56
CTG Leu	CCT Pro 5	CTG ( Leu (	CAG ( Gln (	TGC Cys	GTC Val	CTC Leu 10	TGG Trp	GGC Gly	TGC Cys	TTG Leu	CTG Leu 15	ACC Thr	GCT Ala	GTC Val	CAT His	104
CCA Pro 20	GAA Glu	CCA (	CCC / Pro '	ACT (	GCA Ala 25	TGC Cys	AGA Arg	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	CAG Gln 30	TAC Tyr	CTA Leu	ATA Ile	AAC Asn	AGT Ser 35	152
CAG Gln	TGC Cys	TGT :	TCT :	TTG ' Leu ( 40	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	CAG Gln 45	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	GTG Val	AGT Ser	GAC Asp 50	TGC Cys	200

									CCT Pro						TTC Phe	24	18
									TGC Cys							29	6
GAC Asp	CCC Pro 85	AAC Asn	CTA Leu	GGG Gly	CTT Leu	CGG Arg 90	GTC Val	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	GGC Gly 95	ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	34	4 .
									TGG Trp							39	2
									TGC Cys 125							44	0
AAG Lys	CAG Gln	ATT Ile	GCT Ala 135	ACA Thr	GGG Gly	GTT Val	TCT Ser	GAT Asp 140	ACC Thr	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	GAG Glu	CCC Pro 145	TGC Cys	CCA Pro	48	8
GTC Val	GGC Gly	TTC Phe 150	TTC Phe	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GTG Val	TCA Ser 155	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	TTC Phe	GAA Glu	AAA Lys 160	TGT Cys	CAC His	CCT Pro	53	6
TGG Trp	ACA Thr 165	AGC Ser	TGT Cys	GAG Glu	ACC Thr	AAA Lys 170	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	GTT Val	GTG Val	CAA Gln 175	CAG Gln	GCA Ala	GGC Gly	ACA Thr	58	4
AAC Asn 180	AAG Lys	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	GTT Val	GTC Val 185	TGT Cys	GGT Gly	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	GAT Asp 190	CGG Arg	CTG Leu	AGA Arg	GCC Ala	CTG Leu 195	63.	2
GTG Val	GTG Val	ATC Ile	CCC Pro	ATC Ile 200	ATC Ile	TTC Phe	GGG Gly	ATC Ile	CTG Leu 205	TTT Phe	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	CTC Leu	TTG Leu 210	GTG Val	68	0
									AAG Lys							72	8
CAC His	CCC Pro	AAG Lys 230	CAG Gln	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 235	ATC Ile	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	CCC Pro	GAC Asp 240	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	77	6
GGC Gly	TCC Ser 245	AAC Asn	ACT Thr	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	CCA Pro 250	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	ACT Thr	TTA Leu 255	CAT His	GGA Gly	TGC Cys	CAA Gln	824	4
CCG Pro 260	GTC Val	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	GAT Asp 265	GGC Gly	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AGT Ser	CGC Arg 270	ATC Ile	TCA Ser	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 275	872	2
AGA Arg	C AG	TGAG	GCTG	CAC	CCAC	CCA	GGAG	TGTG	GC C	CACGT	'GGGC	A AA	CAGG	CAGT	,	926	6
TGGC	CAGA	GA G	CCTG	GTGC	T GC	TGCT	'GCAG	GGG	STGCA	\GGC	AGAA	.GCGG	GG A	GCTA	TGCCC	986	6
AGTO	AGTO	SCC A	GCCC	CTC												1004	4

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 276 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Met Val Arg Leu Pro Leu Gln Cys Val Leu Trp Gly Cys Leu Leu Thr 1 5 10 15

Ala Val His Pro Glu Pro Pro Thr Ala Cys Arg Glu Lys Gln Tyr Leu 20 25 30

Ile Asn Ser Gln Cys Cys Ser Leu Cys Gln Pro Gly Gln Lys Leu Val

Ser Asp Cys Thr Glu Phe Thr Glu Thr Glu Cys Leu Pro Cys Gly Glu 50 60

Ser Glu Phe Leu Asp Thr Trp Asn Arg Glu Thr His Cys His Gln His 65 70 75 80

Lys Tyr Cys Asp Pro Asn Leu Gly Leu Arg Val Gln Gln Lys Gly Thr 85 90 95

Ser Glu Thr Asp Thr Ile Cys Thr Cys Glu Glu Gly Trp His Cys Thr 100 105 110

Ser Glu Ala Cys Glu Ser Cys Val Leu His Arg Ser Cys Ser Pro Gly 115 120 125

Phe Gly Val Lys Gln Ile Ala Thr Gly Val Ser Asp Thr Ile Cys Glu 130 135 140

Pro Cys Pro Val Gly Phe Phe Ser Asn Val Ser Ser Ala Phe Glu Lys 145 150 155 160

Cys His Pro Trp Thr Ser Cys Glu Thr Lys Asp Leu Val Val Gln Gln 165 170 175

Ala Gly Thr Asn Lys Thr Asp Val Val Cys Gly Pro Gln Asp Arg Leu 180 185 190

Arg Ala Leu Val Val Ile Pro Ile Ile Phe Gly Ile Leu Phe Ala Ile 195 200 205

Leu Leu Val Leu Val Phe Ile Lys Lys Val Ala Lys Lys Pro Thr Asn 210 215 220

Lys Ala Pro His Pro Lys Gln Glu Pro Gln Glu Ile Asn Phe Pro Asp 225 230 235 240

Asp Leu Pro Gly Ser Asn Thr Ala Ala Pro Val Gln Glu Thr Leu His 245 250 255

Gly Cys Gln Pro Val Thr Gln Glu Asp Gly Lys Glu Ser Arg Ile Ser 260 265 270

Val Gln Glu Arg 275

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 513 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:
- Met Ala Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Glu Ser Leu Lys Ser

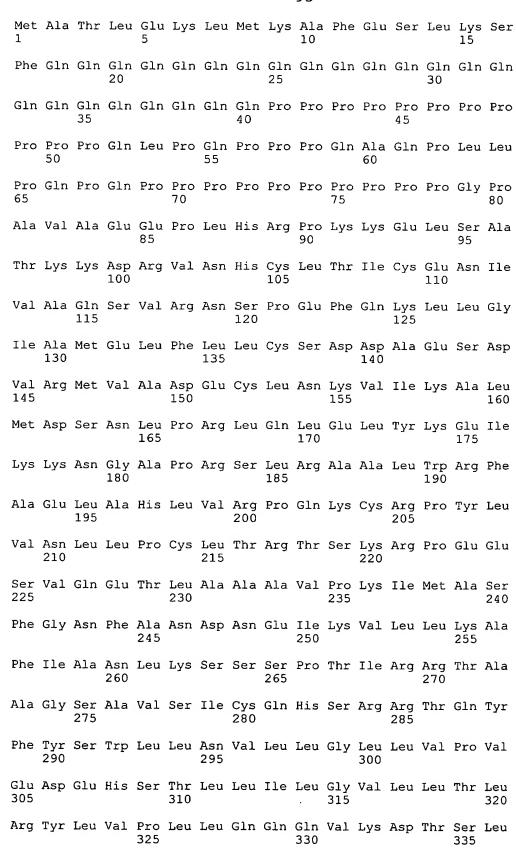
- Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Pro Pro Gln Ala Gln Pro Leu Leu 50 55 60
- Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Leu His Arg Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ser Ala 85 90 95
- Thr Lys Lys Asp Arg Val Asn His Cys Leu Thr Ile Cys Glu Asn Ile 100 105 110
- Val Ala Gln Ser Val Arg Asn Ser Pro Glu Phe Gln Lys Leu Leu Gly 115 120 125
- Ile Ala Met Glu Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Ser Asp Asp Ala Glu Ser Asp 130 135 140
- Val Arg Met Val Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Asn Lys Val Ile Lys Ala Leu 145 150 155 160
- Met Asp Ser Asn Leu Pro Arg Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Glu Ile 165 170 175
- Lys Lys Asn Gly Ala Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Arg Phe 180 185 190
- Ala Glu Leu Ala His Leu Val Arg Pro Gln Lys Cys Arg Pro Tyr Leu 195 200 205
- Val Asn Leu Leu Pro Cys Leu Thr Arg Thr Ser Lys Arg Pro Glu Glu 210 215 220
- Ser Val Gln Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Lys Ile Met Ala Ser 225 230 235 240
- Phe Gly Asn Phe Ala Asn Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys Val Leu Leu Lys Ala 245 250 255

Phe Ile Ala Asn Leu Lys Ser Ser Pro Thr Ile Arg Arg Thr Ala 265 Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Gln His Ser Arg Arg Thr Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Ser Trp Leu Leu Asn Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Pro Val Glu Asp Glu His Ser Thr Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Thr Leu Arg Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Gln Gln Val Lys Asp Thr Ser Leu 325 Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Arg Lys Glu Met Glu Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Glu Gln Leu Val Gln Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr Leu His His Thr Gln His Gln Asp His Asn Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Gln Gln 375 Leu Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Gly Ile Gly Gln Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Ile Val Glu Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Lys Gln Lys Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Gly Glu Glu Ala Leu Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser 455 Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Val Lys Asp Glu Ile Ser Gly Glu Leu 470 Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly His Asp Ile Ile Thr Glu Gln Pro Arg Ser Gln His Thr Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Val

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

Asp

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 530 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:





Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Arg Lys Glu Met Glu Val Ser Pro Ser 345 Ala Glu Gln Leu Val Gln Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr Leu His His Thr Gln His Gln Asp His Asn Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Gln Gln Leu Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Gly Ile Gly Gln Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Ile Val Glu Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Lys Gln Lys Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Gly Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser 455 Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Val Lys Asp Glu Ile Ser Gly Glu Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly His Asp Ile Ile Thr Glu Gln Pro Arg Ser Gln His Thr Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Val 505 Asp Leu Ala Ser Cys Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Gly Asp Glu 520 Glu Asp 530

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 552 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

Met Ala Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Glu Ser Leu Lys Ser 1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Pro Pro Gln Ala Gln Pro Leu Leu

50 55 60 Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Leu His Arg Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ser Ala Thr Lys Lys Asp Arg Val Asn His Cys Leu Thr Ile Cys Glu Asn Ile Val Ala Gln Ser Val Arg Asn Ser Pro Glu Phe Gln Lys Leu Leu Gly Ile Ala Met Glu Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Ser Asp Asp Ala Glu Ser Asp 135 Val Arg Met Val Ala Asp Glu Cys Leu Asn Lys Val Ile Lys Ala Leu Met Asp Ser Asn Leu Pro Arg Leu Gln Leu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Glu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ala Pro Arg Ser Leu Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Arg Phe 185 Ala Glu Leu Ala His Leu Val Arg Pro Gln Lys Cys Arg Pro Tyr Leu 200 Val Asn Leu Leu Pro Cys Leu Thr Arg Thr Ser Lys Arg Pro Glu Glu Ser Val Gln Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Lys Ile Met Ala Ser Phe Gly Asn Phe Ala Asn Asp Asn Glu Ile Lys Val Leu Leu Lys Ala Phe Ile Ala Asn Leu Lys Ser Ser Ser Pro Thr Ile Arg Arg Thr Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Gln His Ser Arg Arg Thr Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Ser Trp Leu Leu Asn Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Pro Val 295 Glu Asp Glu His Ser Thr Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Thr Leu Arg Tyr Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Val Lys Asp Thr Ser Leu 325 330 Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Val Thr Arg Lys Glu Met Glu Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Glu Gln Leu Val Gln Val Tyr Glu Leu Thr Leu His His Thr Gln His Gln Asp His Asn Val Val Thr Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Gln Gln Leu Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr Leu Thr Ala Val

385 390 395 400 Gly Gly Ile Gly Gln Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser Ile Val Glu Leu Ile Ala Gly Gly Ser Ser 425 Cys Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Lys Gln Lys Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Gly Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Val Lys Asp Glu Ile Ser Gly Glu Leu 475 Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly His Asp Ile Ile Thr Glu Gln Pro Arg Ser Gln His Thr Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Val 505 Asp Leu Ala Ser Cys Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Gly Asp Glu Glu Asp Ile Leu Ser His Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Val Pro Ser 535 Asp Pro Ala Met Asp Leu Asn Asp

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 589 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

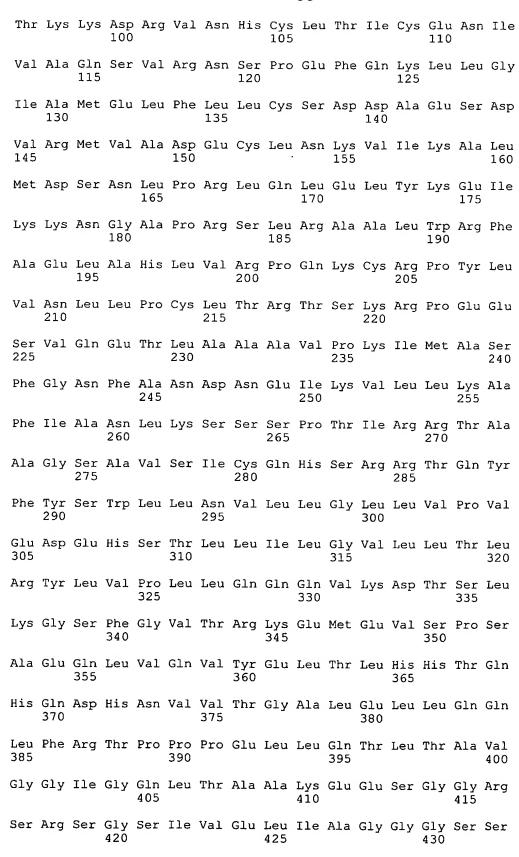
#### (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Met Ala Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Met Lys Ala Phe Glu Ser Leu Lys Ser
1 10 15

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro 35 40 45

Pro Pro Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Pro Pro Gln Ala Gln Pro Leu Leu 50 55 60

Ala Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Leu His Arg Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ser Ala 85 90 95





Cys Ser Pro Val Leu Ser Arg Lys Gln Lys Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Gly
435 440 445

Glu Glu Glu Ala Leu Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser 450 455 460

Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser Val Lys Asp Glu Ile Ser Gly Glu Leu 465 470 475 480

Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly His Asp Ile 485 490 495

Ile Thr Glu Gln Pro Arg Ser Gln His Thr Leu Gln Ala Asp Ser Val $500 \hspace{1.5cm} 505 \hspace{1.5cm} 510$ 

Asp Leu Ala Ser Cys Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Gly Asp Glu 515 520 525

Glu Asp Ile Leu Ser His Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Val Pro Ser 530 540

Asp Pro Ala Met Asp Leu Asn Asp Gly Thr Gln Ala Ser Ser Pro Ile 545 550 560

Ser Asp Ser Ser Gln Thr Thr Glu Gly Pro Asp Ser Ala Val Thr 565 570 575

Pro Ser Asp Ser Ser Glu Ile Val Leu Asp Gly Thr Asp 580 585

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 154 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

Met Glu Val Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Tyr Pro Arg Pro Pro Ser

1 10 15

Lys Thr Tyr Arg Gly Ala Phe Gln Asn Leu Phe Gln Ser Val Arg Glu 20 25 30

Val Ile Gln Asn Pro Gly Pro Arg His Pro Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala 35 40 45

Pro Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln 50 55 60

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gly Glu Asp Gly Ser Pro Gln Ala His Arg Arg 85 90 95

Gly Pro Thr Gly Tyr Leu Val Leu Asp Glu Glu Gln Gln Pro Ser Gln

100

105

110

Pro Gln Ser Ala Leu Glu Cys His Pro Glu Arg Gly Cys Val Pro Glu 115 120 125

Pro Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Lys Gly Leu Pro Gln Gln Leu Pro 130 135 140

Ala Pro Pro Asp Glu Asp Asp Ser Ala Ala 145

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 325 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

Gly Lys Arg Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Asp Leu Arg Pro Pro Asp Leu Trp 20 25 30

Ile His His Glu Glu Met Glu Met Lys Asn Ile Glu Lys Pro Ser Gly 35 40 45

Thr Asp Pro Ala Gly Arg Asp Ser Pro Ile Gln Ser Cys Gln Asp Leu 50 55 60

Thr Pro Val Ser His Ser Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Leu Gly Ser Lys Ser 65 70 75 80

Thr Ser His Ser Gly Gln Asp Thr Glu Glu Ala Gly Ser Ser Met Ser 85 90 95

Thr Leu Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Pro Arg Ala Lys Leu 100 105 110

Met Ile Pro Met Asp Ala Gln Ser Asn Asn Pro Ala Val Val Ser Ala 115 120 125

Ile Pro Val Pro Thr Leu Glu Ser Ala Gln Tyr Pro Gly Ile Leu Pro 130 135 140

Ser Pro Thr Cys Gly Tyr Pro His Pro Gln Phe Thr Leu Arg Pro Val 145 150 155 160

Pro Phe Pro Thr Leu Ser Val Asp Arg Gly Phe Gly Ala Gly Arg Ser 165 170 175

Gln Ser Val Ser Glu Gly Pro Thr Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro Met Leu Pro 180 185 190

Pro Ser Gln Pro Glu His Ser Ser Ser Glu Glu Ala Pro Ser Arg Thr 195 200 205



Ile Pro Thr Ala Cys Val Arg Pro Thr His Pro Leu Arg Ser Phe Ala Asn Pro Leu Pro Pro Pro Met Ser Ala Ile Glu Pro Lys Val Pro Tyr Thr Pro Leu Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Pro Thr Leu Pro Lys Thr His Val Lys Thr Ala Ser Leu Gly Leu Ala Gly Lys Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Val Pro Thr Ala Pro Glu Val Ser Glu Glu Ser His Lys Pro Thr Glu Asp Ser Ala Asn Val Tyr Glu Gln Asp Asp Leu Ser Glu Gln Met Ala Ser Leu Glu Gly Leu Met Lys Gln Leu Asn Ala Ile 315 Thr Gly Ser Ala Phe

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 6450 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 361..2146
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

GAGTTGTGCC TGGAGTGATG TTTAAGCCAA TGTCAGGGCA AGGCAACAGT CCCTGGCCGT	60
CCTCCAGCAC CTTTGTAATG CATATGAGCT CGGGAGACCA GTACTTAAAG TTGGAGGCCC	120
GGGAGCCCAG GAGCTGGCGG AGGGCGTTCG TCCTGGGAGC TGCACTTGCT CCGTCGGGTC	180
GCCGGCTTCA CCGGACCGCA GGCTCCCGGG GCAGGGCCGG GGCCAGAGCT CGCGTGTCGG	240
CGGGACATGC GCTGCGTCGC CTCTAACCTC GGGCTGTGCT CTTTTTCCAG GTGGCCCGCC	300
GGTTTCTGAG CCTTCTGCCC TGCGGGGACA CGGTCTGCAC CCTGCCCGCG GCCACGGACC	360
ATG ACC ATG ACC CTC CAC ACC AAA GCA TCT GGG ATG GCC CTA CTG CAT Met Thr Met Thr Leu His Thr Lys Ala Ser Gly Met Ala Leu Leu His 1 5 10 15	408
CAG ATC CAA GGG AAC GAG CTG GAG CCC CTG AAC CGT CCG CAG CTC AAG Gln Ile Gln Gly Asn Glu Leu Glu Pro Leu Asn Arg Pro Gln Leu Lys 20 25 30	456
ATC CCC CTG GAG CGG CCC CTG GGC GAG GTG TAC CTG GAC AGC AGC AAG	504

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nformon patent family members

International Application No
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